Volume 160 No. 18

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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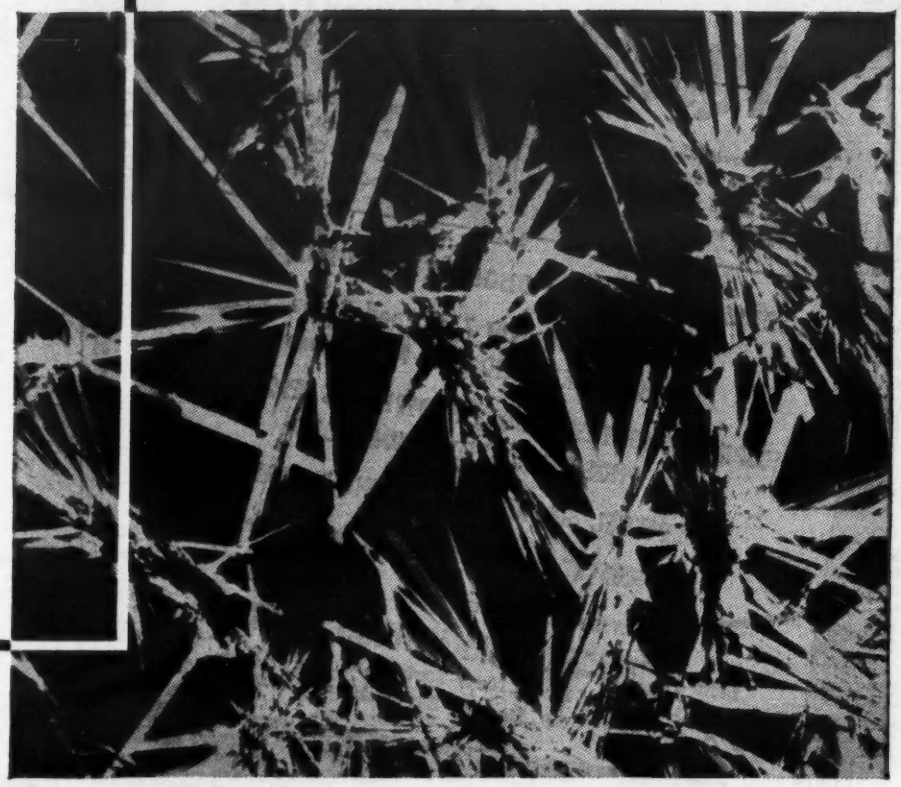

Background shows a photomicrograph, greatly enlarged, of Roche vitamin A palmitate crystals.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 160 No. 18 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | October 29, 1951

Lead, Zinc Chemicals Ceiling Boost Allowed

The Office of Price Administration issued amendments to its price ceiling regulations October 24 permitting manufacturers of lead and zinc chemicals, including dry pigments, to pass on a portion of the recent increase of 2 cents per pound in the lead and zinc ceilings. The action was taken in amendment 3 to CPR 22, SR 7, and in SR 75 to the GCPR. They were made immediately effective.

The pass through of the price increase will be allowed only in the case of compounds which contain 15 percent or more of the metals by weight. Thus producers must absorb the increase cost when the content of the metal is less than 15 percent by weight, and they also must absorb the increase cost on wastage or yield losses.

In the case of compounds priced under GCPR, the amount of the increase permitted in the new ceiling price is based on the increase, if any, in the current ceiling price of the lead or zinc used in making the compound, as compared with the average cost during the GCPR base period, December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951.

In the case of compounds priced under CPR 22, the permitted increase is the increase, if any, in the current ceiling price of lead or zinc used in making the compound, as compared with the cost per pound to the manufacturer of the material on March 15, 1951, as determined in computing CPR 22 ceilings.

The increase is permissible irrespective of whether the materials are obtained from primary or secondary lead or zinc, scrap, oxides, residues, or ores.

NPA Agricultural Chemicals Branch Headed by Hebbard

George M. Hebbard has been appointed Deputy Chief of the inorganic and agricultural chemicals branch of the chemicals division of National Production Authority. Mr. Hebbard is on leave as vice-president of operations and engineering of the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore. He will assist Frederic Arden, chief of the branch, which includes sulphur, inorganic acids and agricultural chemicals.

Antibiotics Rules Revised

Regulations of the Federal Food and Drug Administration covering the certification of antibiotics were amended by the agency October 25 to provide for the marketing of a new product, aureomycin with vasoconstrictor, and for the use of probenicid as an ingredient of penicillin tablets. The amendments were effective immediately.

Tungsten, Molybdenum On World Allocation

Tungsten and molybdenum have been placed under a world allocation program for the current quarter by the International Materials Conference, it was announced October 25. The plan is similar to the scheme followed during the third quarter, except that it now also covers primary products, as well as ores and concentrates.

Under the fourth quarter allocation, the United States has been granted 1,550 metric tons of tungsten ores and concentrates, of which forty-five tons may be entered into the export market as primary products, and 3,260 metric tons of molybdenum ores and concentrates, of which 90 tons may enter the market as primary products.

Polyethylene Allocations For October Reported

The National Production Authority announced October 25 that during the month of October polyethylene was allocated along the following patterns:—For military needs, 34.9 percent; for non-packaging uses, such as wire and cable, 26.6 percent; for packaging applications which include frozen foods and chemicals, 13.4 percent; for closures, 1.8 percent; for wax additives, 1.3 percent, and for the free market, 22 percent.

It was stated that production of polyethylene in November will be 129 percent of what it was in June. The demand for this material is still high, NPA said, while acetates, pliofilm, "Saran," and vinyl films are in good supply.

Railway Express Agency Rates Increased 11 Percent

The Railway Express Agency was authorized to increase its rates by 11 percent over present levels and establish a minimum charge of $1.50 per shipment by an order issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission October 25. The agency was allowed to put the new rates into effect on fifteen days' notice.

Commissioner James K. Knudsen warned, however, that the continuous raising of rates will not correct the financial problems of the agency. He noted that in 1946 the agency handled 231,464,000 shipments and that it is now predicted that it will handle only between 60,000,000 and 75,000,000 shipments during the coming year.

Price Trend Makes Slight Gain

Lead and zinc pigment makers were given a green light to increase prices last week, in reflection of the metal boost authorized earlier this month. Higher lead pigment prices, coupled with firmer tone in the market for botanical drugs was of sufficient weight to offset slight declines in heavy chemicals, oils and fats and essential oils. The general overall price index rose 0.1 point and was 10.8 points above that of this time last year.

Higher producing costs brought about advances in the different strengths of acetic acid. Slowing demand resulted in reductions in quicksilver and off-color sodium sulphite. Prices also were lowered on oxalic and phosphoric acids, phosphorous oxychloride and trichloride.

As a consequence of one producer electing to price under CPR-22, there were several changes in the market for coaltar chemicals, some of which go back to October 1. Prices were reduced on ditertiarybutylmetacresol, metacresol, monotertiarybutylmetacresol, nonylphenol, resorcinol, effective October 1, while catechol CP grade will be advanced November 1.

The oils and fats market became easier while vegetable waxes were firmer, especially carnauba grades. Edible vegetable oils were easier, except corn oil, which advanced fractionally. Tallow and greases were lower, unsettling industrial animal oils. Copra, coconut oil and peanut and soybean oil prices all were off.

Para-aminosalicylic acid and its sodium salt were reduced, as were various hormones. In a market which shows continuing strength, roller process nonfat dry milk solids were advanced. An improvement in the demand for medicinal botanicals was reported and prices were, for the most part, steady. A softening tone was reported in essential oils, with the exception of scarce items, such as bergamot, spearmint, clove and lime oils.

There was little change in agricultural chemicals. Superphosphate continued to hold a tight supply position. Coke-oven ammonium sulphate was moving direct from production, with no first-hand inventories. Sole price change was an advance in dried blood. Although trading in textile and leather chemicals was light, chiefly for actual requirements, a steady tone prevailed in the market.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Oct. 26, 1951	Oct. 19, 1951	July 1, 1950	Oct. 27, 1950
149.0	148.9	121.1	138.2

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	154.3	121.8	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	154.4	121.0	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	153.7	120.6	146.1	135.1	118.2
June	151.4	120.7	143.9	135.4	121.9
July	149.0	122.8	142.5	137.7	125.5
August	148.2	126.8	140.4	136.6	128.3
September	149.3	135.1	141.9	137.0	130.4

NPA Proposed Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid Orders Draw Industry Fire

The proposed sulphur and sulphuric acid limitation orders to be issued before the end of the month by the National Production Authority ran into objections from the sulphuric acid industry advisory committee at a meeting with NPA October 23.

Under the program that has been announced by the Defense Production Administration, the use of sulphur for the production of sulphuric acid and carbon bisulphide is to be restricted to 90 percent of the 1950 rate while other sulphur users would continue at the current rate of 100 percent permitted under NPA Order 69. Further, the DPA program calls for restriction of certain uses of sulphuric acid and carbon bisulphide to 90 percent of their 1950 rate of use.

Strong objections were expressed at the sulphuric acid meeting against the following parts of the proposed orders:—

1. Enforcement of the limitations on a plant-by-plant basis rather than on a company basis.
2. Enforcement of use limitations on a monthly basis rather than on a quarterly, or longer basis.
3. Establishment of a twenty-five-day inventory.
4. Permission to use captive sulphur only up to 50 percent of a company's allocation of native sulphur.

Asking for limitations on a company basis rather than a plant basis, committee members said this would give them greater flexibility of operation because they could shift materials from one plant to another.

NPA said it considered the plant limitation necessary to avoid abuses wherein a company might shift a bulk of its allotted raw materials to a plant serving a particular industry while another industry might be left short.

Compromise Considered

NPA said, however, it would consider a compromise solution whereby a company could shift materials from plant to plant only after first notifying NPA of its intention. NPA would have the right to deny permission to make the shift if it felt any serious dislocation of distribution to essential users would occur.

On the matter of use limitations on a monthly basis rather than on a quarterly basis, the committee urged that this be changed to permit a company to make up in the following months any amount of sulphur it failed to use during a given month.

NPA said it would give this suggestion serious consideration, but pointed out that it does not expect to permit a company to exceed the limit in advance of an expected short month's use.

Relative to inventory limitations, industry representatives explained that it is often difficult to arrange ship schedules so that sulphur will arrive at a plant when exactly needed. NPA asked the industry to do its best to arrange schedules so it could keep within the twenty-five-day inventory limitation and, in special cases, to apply to NPA for exception.

Captive Sulphur Decision

Regarding the use of sulphur which a plant recovers through installation of its own equipment, the committee indicated it felt a company doing this should be permitted to use all of this captive sulphur as it sees fit.

The group was told by NPA that the overall industry's output of sulphuric acid in the next six months probably will be slightly greater than last year's rate of production. Acid supplies from all sources last year was 14,122,000 tons and production during the next six months is estimated will be at the annual rate of about 14,497,000 tons. The demand during the next six months is expected to be at the annual rate of 14,464,000 tons, or just under the expected production.

Coal Chemical Producers Get Special MRO Order

The nation's 9,000 coal and coke producers were made eligible October 24 by the National Production Authority to receive special priorities assistance to obtain materials for maintenance, repair and operating supplies and for minor capital additions.

NPA issued a new order, M-87, to provide a self-rating priority system for producers of solid fuels, thus enabling them to acquire limited quantities of controlled materials, plus non-controlled materials, for MRO purposes and minor capital additions. This assistance will facilitate their production of fuels for defense plants and essential civilian industries, NPA said.

The order affects coal mines, coal preparation and processing plants, merchant and integrated coke plants, and coal chemical and petroleum coke calcining facilities. M-87 covers persons engaged in the calcining of petroleum coke, but does not affect petroleum coke producers.

M-87 permits solid fuels producers to use the allotment symbol H-8 to obtain small quantities of controlled materials—steel, copper and aluminum—and the rating DO-H-8 to procure non-controlled materials for maintenance, repair and operating purposes and minor capital additions. Any producer, to take advantage of the new priority procedure, must establish a quarterly quota generally based on the rate of his expenditures for MRO in a base period consisting of the last nine months (April-December) of the calendar year 1950.

Carbon Black Export Quota Set for Oct.-Dec.

An export quota of 32,500,000 pounds of furnace carbon black has been established for the fourth quarter of 1951, the same amount as in the third quarter, the Office of International Trade announced October 25. Contact black will continue to be licensed to meet essential requirements of friendly foreign countries without specific quantitative limitation in the fourth quarter.

Special protection for domestic supplies of semireinforcing the new quota is announced in OIT's "Current Export Bulletin," No. 644. Furnace (SRF) and thermal blacks, which continue tighter than other grades of furnace black, is again being provided under the export quota, OIT said. In licensing against the quota, OIT will authorize for export no more than 7,000,000 pounds of the SRF grade and 4,000,000 pounds of thermal black. The fourth-quarter quantitative restriction on SRF, higher by 1,000,000 pounds than the third-quarter ceiling, reflects a slight easing of the supply. The fourth-quarter limitation on thermal black is the same as in the preceding quarter.

GSA Contracts for Output Of ALCOA's New Plant

Under the terms of a contract signed October 23 by the Aluminum Company of America and the General Services Administration, the government will have first call, for five years, on the aluminum output of the new smelting plant being built by the company at Rockdale, Tex.

When month-to-month government requirements take less than two-thirds of the metal produced there, however, the remaining aluminum up to the two-thirds total will be made available to other users of aluminum in the form of pig or ingot during the five year period.

At the conclusion of the five year term, such pig and ingot customers will continue to have first call on 25 per cent of ALCOA's Rockdale production for an additional fifteen years.

DMPA Negotiates Zinc Contract for Stockpiling

An additional 20,000 tons of slab zinc for stockpiling and industrial use in the United States has been provided for in a contract just negotiated between the Defense Minerals Procurement Administration and the National Zinc Company, New York, it was announced October 22.

Jess Larson, DMPA Administrator, said that the zinc is to be produced from the rich zinc deposits near Monterrey, Mexico. It is planned to construct a $450,000 concentration plant at that point and after beneficiation of the ore it will be shipped to the company's plant at Bartlesville, Okla., for refining into slab zinc.

Steel Allotment Policy For Chemicals Mapped

Members of the chemical industry who were able to obtain steel during the fourth quarter will get first call on available steel in the first quarter under the policy that is being followed by the National Production Authority in distributing the available short steel supplies, the chemical industry advisory committee was informed at a meeting with NPA October 24.

This policy of distribution has been decided upon, it was stated, in order that companies which have been able to start their new building projects may complete them as nearly on schedule as possible. There are about 150 of these projects and they will require about 18,000 tons of structural steel.

Nothing was stated in the official report of the meeting as to how the rest of the steel that will be allotted to the chemical industry will be portioned out to the other companies seeking steel, but it is understood that it will be on the basis of the essentiality of the products to be produced. The industry got something over 20,000 tons of structural steel for the fourth quarter, and prospects are that it will get slightly more than this for the coming first quarter.

Needs for increased supplies of structural steel by the chemical industry also will be greater, it was indicated. For the fourth quarter, the industry filed approximately 700 applications for controlled materials—steel, copper and aluminum. For structural steel these requests totalled 56,000 tons. Requests for the first quarter are heavier than they were in the fourth quarter, NPA said.

The increase in steel allotments that is expected for the chemical industry for the first quarter is expected to be almost entirely in structural steel. NPA said that

—Continued on page 65

NPA Clamps Tighter Curbs Over Inventories

The National Production Authority on October 22 revised NPA regulation 1 to tighten inventory controls by the following:—

1. Limiting inventories of a greater number of products and materials that were covered heretofore.

2. Providing a more specific definition of items in inventory to include many materials formerly classified as "in process."

3. Listing in the regulation all existing inventory controls of other NPA orders and regulations.

NPA said the new action was necessary to prevent excessive inventory accumulations, which create artificial shortages and bring about inequitable distribution of materials and products in short supply. The agency, by its action last week, classified seventy-eight chemicals under its table 1A, which limits to a "practicable minimum working inventories" the items listed. When NPA regulation 1 was originally issued on September 18 of last year, three chemicals, benzol, chlorine and glycerin, were the only materials listed.

J.T. Baker Assigns Three To Executive Sales Posts

Three executive promotions in the sales department of the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., will become effective November 1, it has been announced by Ralph A. Clark, vice-president in charge of sales. Charles H. Slater, manager of Baker's fine chemical division, has been promoted to the position of assistant to Mr. Clark.

Mr. Slater's post will be filled by Warren F. Shumacher, now manager of the company's New York sales office and fine chemical sales representative in the New York area. Named to succeed Mr. Schumacher as manager is Harold W. Feuchter, who will also continue in his present function of industrial sales representative, New York area.

Appointed to take over from Mr. Schumacher the duties of fine chemical sales representative is Stewart Cowell, who will be transferred to New York from the firm's Michigan marketing area. His replacement is Bruno Gherardini, who recently joined Baker from American Cyanamid Company.

Lion Oil Co. Gives Kelly New Chemical Sales Post

Douglas Kelly, jr., has been named manager of chemical sales in the western division of Lion Oil Company, Leroy Donald, Lion's chemical division sales manager, has announced.

US Chemical Output Up Sharply in First Half

Domestic chemicals production during the first six months of 1951 moved up over output during the first half of 1950, according to the National Production Authority. Of the sixty-eight chemicals covered in the NPA survey, acetanilid scored the biggest gain in production, rising 170 percent over 1950. Benzene hexachloride showed an increase of 118 percent, while production of one grade of soda ash was up 112 percent and output of pyridoxin jumped 100 percent.

Styrene production was 38 percent greater in the first half of 1951 than in the similar period of 1950. DDT and 2,4-D output were up 58 and 62 percent, respectively. Carbon tetrachloride and phenol production were both 22 percent greater. Statistics follow:—

	Jan.-June 1951	Jan.-June 1950
Acetanilid, technical and USP ..... lbs.	3,670,000	1,358,000
Acetic acid:		
Synthetic ..... lbs.	234,133,000	211,549,000
Recovered ..... lbs.	1,095,974,000	960,189,000
Natural ..... lbs.	9,579,000	9,956,000
Acetic anhydride .... lbs.	494,090,000	425,692,000
Acetone ..... lbs.	277,161,000	218,187,000
Acetylsalicylic acid . lbs.	6,437,000	5,170,000
Ammonia, anhydrous (synthetic) ..... lbs.	1,712,447,000	1,519,280,000
Ammonia liquor (NH3 content) ..... lbs.	16,230,000	22,923,000
Ammonium nitrate:		
Fertilizer grade (100% NH_4NO_3) ..... tons.	528,264	498,355
All other grades (100% NH_4NO_3) ..... tons.	95,099	82,132
Anilin ..... lbs.	61,121,000	46,258,000
Benzol (benzene):		
1 deg. ..... gals.	22,023,000	18,732,000
2 deg. ..... gals.	62,827,000	53,678,000
Motor grade ..... gals.	2,674,000	3,686,000
Other industrial . gals.	2,337,000	1,493,000
Butyl alcohol, primary, normal ..... lbs.	87,957,000	65,081,000
Calcium carbide (commercial) ..... tons.	364,602	337,928
Carbon, activated .... lbs.	42,844,000	38,525,000
Carbon dioxide:		
Liquid and gas .... lbs.	157,166,000	131,017,000
Solid (dry ice) .... lbs.	437,376,000	406,008,000
Carbon disulphide .. lbs.	215,297,000	202,872,000
Carbon tetrachloride lbs.	129,817,000	206,230,000
Chlorine, gas ..... tons.	1,200,245	990,674
Chlorobenzene, mono ... lbs.	223,828,000	161,140,000
Coaltar, crude ..... gals.	392,789,000	352,434,000
Cresols:		
Meta-para ..... lbs.	5,784,000	3,386,000
Creosote oil:		
Coke oven ..... gals.	15,812,000	14,089,000
Tar distillers ..... gals.	57,947,000	55,994,000
Cresylic acid, refined. lbs.	17,376,000	16,759,000
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) ..... lbs.	47,778,000	30,330,000
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) ..... lbs.	10,784,000	6,665,000
Blue, peacock (Patent Blue) ..... lbs.	1,572,000	1,524,000
Ethyl acetate (85%) . lbs.	51,360,000	41,794,000
Ethyl alcohol, industrial ..... lbs.	829,000,000	615,000,000
Ethyl ether ..... lbs.	17,329,000	16,257,000
Ethylene glycol .... lbs.	281,309,000	236,387,000
Formaldehyde (37% by weight) ..... lbs.	507,847,000	360,333,000
Glycerin ..... lbs.	119,000,000	108,000,000
Hexachlorocyclohexane (benzene hexachloride) ..... lbs.	55,583,000	25,515,000
Hydrochloric acid:		
From salt and acid lbs.	176,055,000	144,066,000
From chlorine and hydrogen ..... lbs.	117,091,000	125,174,000
By-product and other ..... lbs.	383,705,000	322,770,000
Hydrofluoric acid .... lbs.	40,841,000	33,808,000
Hydrogen ..... cu. ft.	26,139,927,000	20,355,000,000
Lead arsenate (acid and basic) ..... lbs.	19,694,000	23,968,000
Methanol:		
Natural ..... gals.	999,000	1,027,000
Synthetic ..... lbs.	589,757,000	395,936,000
Naphtha, solvent:		
Crude ..... gals.	2,746,000	2,304,000
Refined ..... gals.	75,000	143,000
Naphthalene (refined):		
Tar distillers, solidifying at 79° C and over ..... lbs.	52,859,000	40,533,000
Nitric acid (100% HNO_3) ..... lbs.	1,447,896,000	1,273,222,000
Oxygen (high purity) ... cu. ft.	10,526,500,000	8,332,000,000
Penicillin and salts. ... million units.	150,807,760	99,885,278
5-Ethyl-5-phenylbarbituric acid and salts (phenobarbital) ..... lbs.	264,000	176,000
Phenol (synthetic and natural), technical and USP ..... lbs.	180,730,000	142,752,000
Phosphoric acid:		
From phosphorus (75% H_3PO_4) ..... lbs.	619,578,000	625,974,000
From phosphate rock (50% H_3PO_4) ..... lbs.	898,216,000	738,416,000
Phthalic anhydride . lbs.	123,243,000	101,306,000
Pigments and colors:		
Chrome green (CP) .. lbs.	8,370,000	7,012,000
Chrome yellow and orange ..... lbs.	34,363,000	24,118,000
Molybdate chrome-orange (CP) .... lbs.	4,926,000	2,550,000
Zinc yellow (zinc chromate) ..... lbs.	7,852,000	3,740,000
Pyridin:		
Crude tar basis . gals.	239,459	185,036
Refined (2 deg.) ... lbs.	709,000	589,000
Silver nitrate (100% AG NO_3) ..... oz.	32,043,000	24,929,000
Sodium bicarbonate (refined) (100% Nc HCO_3) ..... tons.	104,396	73,115
Sodium bichromate and chromate ..... lbs.	132,935,000	90,900,000
Sodium carbonate (soda ash):		
Total wet and dry (98-100% NA_2CO_3) . tons.	2,641,707	2,068,054
Finished light (98-100% NA_2CO_3) ..... tons.	2,264,899	1,068,595
Finished dense (98-100% NA_2CO_3)	935,067	738,262
Natural (NA_2CO_3 equivalent) ..... tons.	177,938	110,267
Sodium hydroxide:		
Electrolytic:		
Liquid ..... tons.	1,158,095	933,250
Solid ..... tons.	161,069	152,659
Lime soda:		
Liquid ..... tons.	343,460	271,071
Solid ..... tons.	86,236	70,495
Sodium phosphate:		
Monobasic ..... lbs.	17,866,000	14,074,000
Dibasic ..... lbs.	195,369,000	165,292,000
Tribasic ..... lbs.	82,053,000	66,736,000
Meta ..... lbs.	48,165,000	35,572,000
Acid pyro ..... lbs.	10,178,000	8,064,000
Tripoly ..... lbs.	293,267,000	221,248,000
Tetra ..... lbs.	93,640,000	84,052,000
Sodium silicate (soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid) (anhydrous) ..... tons.	294,419	234,306
Sodium sulphate:		
Anhydrous (refined) .. tons.	117,443	86,971
Glauber's salt .. tons.	112,717	100,252
Salt cake (crude) .... tons.	359,358	238,450
Streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin . gms.	67,633,000	46,223,000
Styrene (government and privately owned plants combined) ..... lbs.	323,322,000	234,854,000
Sulpha drugs, all others. lbs.	2,700,000	2,222,000
Sulphuric acid:		
Chamber process tons.	1,501,512	1,399,083
Contact (gross) ... tons.	5,237,700	4,860,700
Toluol (toluene):		
Nitration (1°) ..... gals.	12,488,000	10,479,000
Industrial, pure (2°) .. gals.	4,309,000	3,702,000
All other grades gals.	297,000	303,000
Toluene (toluol):		
All other ..... gals.	18,761,000	18,978,000
Tricresyl phosphate . lbs.	8,825,000	7,769,000
Vitamins:		
Niacin and niacinamide ..... lbs.	736,000	714,000
Pyridoxin (B_6) .... lbs.	14,000	7,000
Thiamin chloride (B_1). lbs.	152,000	113,000
Total ..... tons.	6,739,212	6,259,783
Xylene ..... gals.	36,284,000	32,109,000

National Lead Treasurer and Vice-President

Joseph J. Morsman, jr. (left) has been named treasurer of the National Lead Company, New York, succeeding Charles Simon, whose retirement was announced October 22. Alfred H. Drewes (right) has been elected a vice-president of the firm. Mr. Morsman joined National Lead in 1935, was made assistant treasurer in 1941 and, in 1946, was given the additional duty of assistant comptroller. Mr. Drewes, who became a member of the board of directors and the executive committee last year, has been assistant to the president of the company since 1947 and is a director of Baker Castor Oil Company and the Titanium Metals Corporation of America. Mr. Simon, who served the company for forty-seven years, will continue as a director.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 160, No. 18, October 29, 1951. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, Cuba, Central America and South America, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1886, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1951, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

In This Issue

ACCCE Reelects DiCyan 7
ADMA Development Section Meets Nov. 8.. 5
AIChE Reveals Meeting Agenda 46
Amer. Hard Rubber Moves 46
AMHA Elects Van Riper 44
Antibiotics Rules Revised 3
API to Meet Nov. 5 51
API to Present Award to Thompson 7
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Opens Branch 49
ASTM Locals to Meet Nov. 1 44
Atlas Names Ad Manager 59
Baker Assigns Three 4
Carbon Black Export Quota Set 3
CCDA Meets in Montreal 5
C-D-I-C Paint Technicians Hear Talk 75
Chemical Imports: August 46
Coal Chemical Makers Get MRO Order 3
Coal Hydrogenation Patents Listed 45
Columbia-Southern Transfers Personnel 61
CSC Creates New Divisions 61
Cyanamid Petrochemicals Post to Two 45
DCAT 1951-52 Committee Heads Named 61
DCAT Sets 1952 Meeting 7
DMPA Negotiates Zinc Contract 3
Dow's "Polyglycol 15-200" Produced 59
Drum Pick-Up Service Started 44
DuPont Transfers Wesp 5
Fergusson Assigns Mayor 5
Ferro Assigns Two 74
Govt. Economy Prospects, Possibilities 7
GSA Seeking Medicines 61
GSA Signs Aluminum Contract 3
Guthmann in New York 61
Hall Marketing Aconitic Acid 63
Hebbard Heads NPA Agric. Chemicals 3
Hooker Elects Babcock 5
Int'l Minerals to Buy Hoover & Mason 5
Johnson Sets Up Firm 74
Koppers to Build New Coke Ovens 54
LA Paint Technicians Elect 75
Lead, Zinc Ceiling Boost Allowed 3
Lion Oil Gives Kelly New Post 4
Mann Organizes Subsidiary 63
Maple Promoted by CSC 5
Masterson Joins Blockson 44
Mathieson Chem. Hydrocarbon to Merge 5
Monoglycerides Data Available 63
Monsanto Consolidates Rubber Services 45
Monsanto Names Fernandez 46
Mountin in PHS Post 63
Murphy With American Potash 40 Years ... 49
National Lead Elects Treas. Vice-Pres. 4
NPA Tightens Inventory Curbs 4
NW Wyoming Oil Map Issued 51
NY Paint Technicians Slate Meeting 74
PA's-Eye View of Business 5
Pennsalt Names Two 49
Pesticide Bulletin Offered 49
Pletcher Joins Penick 61
Prentiss Issues Warfarin Data 49
Purdy Co. Changes Name 46
Putzell Succeeds Schneider at Monsanto 4
Railway Express Rates Increased 3
Smith Joins Vita-Var Corporation 73
SOCMA Elects Nominating Comm 63
Sodium Sulphate Data Issued 45
Solvay Issues Nitrogen Tetroxide Data 44
Steadman to Nat'l Research 63
Steel Allotment Policy Mapped 4
Sulphur, Sulphuric NPA Proposal Opposed. 3
Sun Names Two Office Managers 51
Suter Heads ACS Division 46
Thurston Chemical Moves 49
Titanium Metal Production Started 44
Tungsten, Molybdenum an World Allocation. 3
Union Carbide Forms New Foreign Div 44
Uruguay Lifts Oleostearin Curbs 78
US Chemical Output: Jan.-June 4
Vick Promotes Four 59
Victor Assigns McGaw 45
Zinc Dust Price Ceiling Increase Allowed ... 4

Market Reports

(See Page 9)

General Features

Advertising Index 83
Association Meeting Dates 7
Bids Wanted 60
Classified Advertisements 82
Consulting Chemists and Engineers 65
Coal Chemicals 52
Crude Oil Stocks 50
Current Market Quotations 9
Foreign Sales Leads 5
Foreign Trade Lists 5
Imports 62
Imports Detained 67
Obituaries 60
OPD Price Index 3
Trade Briefs 44, 46, 51, 75, 78
Washington Talks It Over 5

Zinc Dust Ceiling Price Increase Allowed by OPS

The Office of Price Stabilization has authorized ceiling price adjustments for certain basic metallic products containing lead and zinc so as to reflect the recent 2 cents per pound increase in the metals. Sellers under GCPR are permitted to adjust the ceiling prices 2 cents a pound for the lead and zinc content used in the products listed. On the list are zinc dust and zinc powder, containing at least 95 percent zinc.

Putzell Succeeds Schneider As Secretary of Monsanto

The board of directors of Monsanto Chemical Company has elected William W. Schneider as a director. Mr. Schneider, a vice-president and secretary of Monsanto, was retired as secretary of the company, but will continue as director of the legal department. Edwin J. Putzell, jr., was named to succeed Mr. Schneider as secretary of the company.

ADMA Development Section Meets Nov. 8

The research and development section of the American Drug Manufacturers Association will meet November 8 to 10 at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

The meeting will get under way with a general session on the morning of the eighth. Dr. I. C. Winter, of G. D. Searle & Co., and Dr. A. C. Bratton, of Parke, Davis & Co., will discuss the "Relation Between the Research and the Medical Function." The afternoon will be devoted to a committee round table.

Dr. William A. Lott, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, will speak before the organic-biochemistry-pharmacology committee. He will discuss "Organizational Patterns Conducive to Cooperation Between Pharmacology and Chemistry." The pharmaceutical development committee will hear two papers. Dr. R. R. McGregor, of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, will talk on "Silicones and Their Pharmaceutical Applications." Dr. Herman Sokol of Heyden Chemical Corporation, will discuss "The Preservation of Pharmaceuticals."

Three reports will be presented before the physico-chemical development committee, one on the established system of an ultraviolet absorption data pool, the second on progress in the planning of an ultraviolet absorption data pool, and the third on a study of contribution possible to the ultraviolet program by the ADMA physical chemists. Dr. Walter H. Hoskins, of Chilcott Laboratories, division of the Maltine Company, will speak at the research administration committee session. His topic will be "Outside Grant Policy."

There will be another general session on the morning of November 9. Dr. C. M.

—*Continued on page 37*

Foreign Trade Lists

Lists of foreign outlets and sources for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Chemical importers, dealers—Japan.

Fertilizer manufacturers and exporters—Sweden.

Hospitals—Italy; Philippines.

Oil (animal, fish, vegetable) exporters—Japan.

Synthetic organic chemical manufacturers—Sweden.

Textile industry—Sweden.

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, Composite view, October 28, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey

Purchasing agents, surveying general industrial business trends in the United States for the month of October, report the slight improvement which developed in September is being maintained. Order backlogs continue to decline, but at a slower pace. Where necessary, production is being adjusted to lower demand, but is still higher than is warranted by the order position of many plants. The demand for holiday goods has picked up somewhat, but not to the normal seasonal volume, and much of it can be filled from stocks. Defense production is growing. The purchasing agents' consensus is that there must be more of it, and a wider spread, if hardships in some regions are to be avoided. Inventories are declining all along the line:—raw materials, work-in-process, and finished goods. The price structure is stronger, with a tendency to level off. Employment is high, but spotty, as much short time is reported. Buying policy is unchanged, and is strongly on the conservative side.

Over-all, business is good and is expected to continue through November. December and first-quarter 1952 conditions will depend upon (1) the movement of finished goods stocks by the holiday buying; (2) the allocations of first-quarter controlled materials for civilian uses, and (3) the rate at which defense orders can be brought into production in these months.

Commodity Prices

Production material prices have shown more strength in October than in any month since April. The general trend, however, is to level off, rather than any definite upward movement. More OPS calculated prices are in evidence this month, but most of them have not been tested by supply and demand factors. The OPS increase of 2 cents per pound on lead and zinc, still below the world price, forecasts necessary price increases in the lead and zinc products and scrap. Failure to grant such increases at once held back production of many essential items.

Purchasing agents are watching for developments in steel wage negotiations, in view of the producers' announcement that any wage increase must be immediately reflected in steel prices. If allowed, it will probably indicate some ceiling price lifting on other products which customarily follow steel's wage and price pattern.

Inventories

The rate of decline in purchased materials inventories increased in October. Production schedules were reduced for lack of orders, and CMP allotments and end-use restrictions are major reasons for lower stocks. Most production planning must be tied to CMP or other NPA allotments. Until these allotments are turned into firmly scheduled delivery commitments, purchasing agents are reluctant to take in the easier-to-get companion items. The pinch of controlled materials has caused a drastic run-out of work-in-process inventories. The slight firming of demand on many industries is not reflected immediately in increased raw material needs, as much of the new business can be delivered from finished goods stocks built up since the early spring.

Employment

The total number on payrolls remains about the same as previous months. Some areas, where defense work is not taking up the slack, report severe payroll cutbacks, both in layoffs and hours of work. Other communities are short of skilled help. Wage demands being formulated now may indicate labor trouble in the near future.

Buying Policy

The very cautious policy on future commitments, prevalent in industrial buying for the past six months, still is reported, with 81 percent holding to a top range of ninety days. There has been some lengthening within the hand-to-mouth to ninety-day bracket, and a few have gone into four-to-six-month coverage where firm acknowledgments can be obtained. The general belief that first-quarter CMP allotments for civilian goods will be substantially lower than fourth-quarter quotas, is giving buyers a rather dim view of winter possibilities on the metals.

Specific Commodity Changes

Important changes this month were the OPS increases of 2 cents per pound in

—*Continued on page 83*

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please — with the OPD office, 30 Church street, New York 7:—

Antibiotics, Salonika, Greece (IF-7, exclusive agency for Northern Greece).

Chemicals, industrial, Milano, Italy (IF-1, agency); industrial and pharmaceutical, Brussels, Belgium (IF-5, agency); unspecified, Cairo, Egypt (IF-9).

Cosmetics, Milano, Italy (IF-4).

Feeds and feed supplements, Paris, France (IF-2, agency).

Milkpowder, Guayaquil, Ecuador (IF-6, agency).

Pharmaceutical products, Sao Paulo, Brazil (IF-10).

Polyethylene, Courbiac - Saintes, France (IF-3).

Raw materials and chemicals for use in penicillin plant, Sao Paulo, Brazil (IF-8).

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Congress has adjourned without passing the Administration-sponsored changes in the Capehart pricing formula and, as a consequence, the Office of Price Stabilization is preparing to move forward again in devising new regulations and ceilings that will greatly affect the chemical industry. As a first step in this direction, E. F. Phelps, jr., director of OPS's office of price operations, has notified all commodity division directors to start at once with the development of tailored regulations for manufacturers and processors.

This is what is described as the third phase of price control. The first was the freeze order of January 26 which placed ceilings on all prices at their highest levels for the base period December 19, 1950, through January 25, 1951, and known as the General Ceiling Price Regulation (GCPR). The second was the manufacturers regulations, CPR 22 being the one primarily of concern to the chemical industry, which generally allowed manufacturers to add to their base period pre-Korean prices certain increases representing materials and labor costs, and which is to be supplemented by the complicated CPR 22X regulation carrying out the Capehart formula.

Various guides and objectives for the commodity divisions have been set out in the Phelps memoranda, the main points of which are these:—Apply dollar-and-cents ceilings in every case where this can be done; roll back ceilings under those now prevailing where permitted by law and by the overall requirement that ceilings must be "generally fair and equitable to an industry"; and increase ceilings in instances where, because of cost increases, existing ceilings are no longer generally fair and equitable.

These general standards are provided for determining proper price levels:—

Where a commodity is under GCPR or similar regulation and is selling at ceiling, the price level should be preserved. If it is an important commodity, however, and if there are indications that ceiling prices are clearly higher than pre-Korean prices plus all cost increases up to July 26, 1951, a cost study should be made looking toward a rollback.

Where a commodity is under GCPR (or other regulation) but selling well below ceiling, and where the ceiling level nevertheless represents a very substantial advance above June, 1950, levels, serious consideration should be given to a tailored regulation rolling back ceilings to or toward present market levels.

Where a commodity is under CPR 22 and ceilings are higher than GCPR, the tailored regulation should reduce ceilings to or toward the GCPR level wherever CPR 22 has yielded inappropriate or excessively high ceilings.

The memorandum makes note of the fact that individual adjustments required by the Capehart amendment may establish ceilings which vary from those in industry regulations drawn up in accordance with the standards, but cautions the division directors that it is not present OPS policy to raise general industry ceilings merely to avoid or to recognize individual adjustments.

Higher Employment Seen

The overall outlook is for a progressive tightening of employment as the impact of the defense program increases. Nine of every ten employers interviewed by state employment security agencies in collecting manpower demand and supply data in 174 major labor markets anticipated higher employment this fall.

Occupational shortages, especially in professional, technical and skilled occupations are widespread and trending upward now, according to the Department of Labor. While only a very few areas are reporting overall labor shortages, more

—*Continued on page 82*

Promoted by CSC

Frank E. Maple has been appointed assistant general manager of the industrial chemicals division of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. Mr. Maple joined Commercial Solvents in 1936. He was assigned to the production department and later served in the research department before entering the sales department's technical service division. He joined the industrial chemicals division in 1949.

CCDA Reviews Book At Montreal Meeting

A review of the chapters in the forthcoming book of the Commercial Chemical Development Association, "Successful Commercial Chemical Development," were presented at the meeting of the association held in Montreal October 26.

Dr. Donald B. Keyes, of Heyden Chemical Corporation, discussed the chapter entitled "Selection and Continued Evaluation of New Product Projects"; L. A. Watt, director of the organic chemical division of Monsanto Chemical Company's development department, spoke on "Origin of New Product Ideas," and J. P. Coe, vice-president and general manager of the Naugatuck Chemical Division of United States Rubber Company, reviewed "Scope of Activity of Various Research Groups."

Dr. Keyes defined a new product as any one which a manufacturer has never made previously and therefore will open up new markets for him. The selection of a new product project, he said, should be made by anticipating the questions which will be asked by the company management when that project reaches the stage when they either accept or reject a proposal to enter the business involved. He added that acceptance or rejection at that point will be based on answers to four questions:—

1. What capital investment is involved?
2. What profit is probable?
3. For how long will the new business be profitable?
4. Can the business be adapted to the management, sales and production structures of the company?

Dr. Keyes declared that the factors to

—*Continued on page 64*

Int'l Minerals to Acquire Hoover & Mason Phosphate

The board of directors of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has authorized a contract with shareholders of Hoover & Mason Phosphate Company providing for the acquisition by International Minerals of Hoover & Mason's outstanding capital stock. The acquisition will be made through an exchange of International's common shares for those of Hoover & Mason Phosphate Company.

Under the transaction International Minerals will acquire between $750,000 and $800,000 in cash or current assets and about 2,500 acres of phosphate mining property, principally in the Rutherford Creek area in Maury County, Tenn. The transaction will involve the exchange of approximately 40,000 shares of International's common stock.

Mathieson Chemical to Merge With Mathieson Hydrocarbon

The boards of directors of Mathieson Chemical Corporation and Mathieson Hydrocarbon Chemical Corporation have adopted a plan of merger which will be submitted to stockholders of both corporations this week, according to a statement by Thomas S. Nichols, president of both corporations.

Stockholders of Mathieson Chemical will meet in Saltville, Va., on November 27, and stockholders of Mathieson Hydrocarbon will meet in Baltimore, Md., on November 28. While the transfer books will not be closed, only stockholders of record on November 5 will be eligible to vote at the meetings. The merger of the two corporations will be a statutory merger, and it has been declared tax free by the Treasury Department.

Hooker Elects Babcock

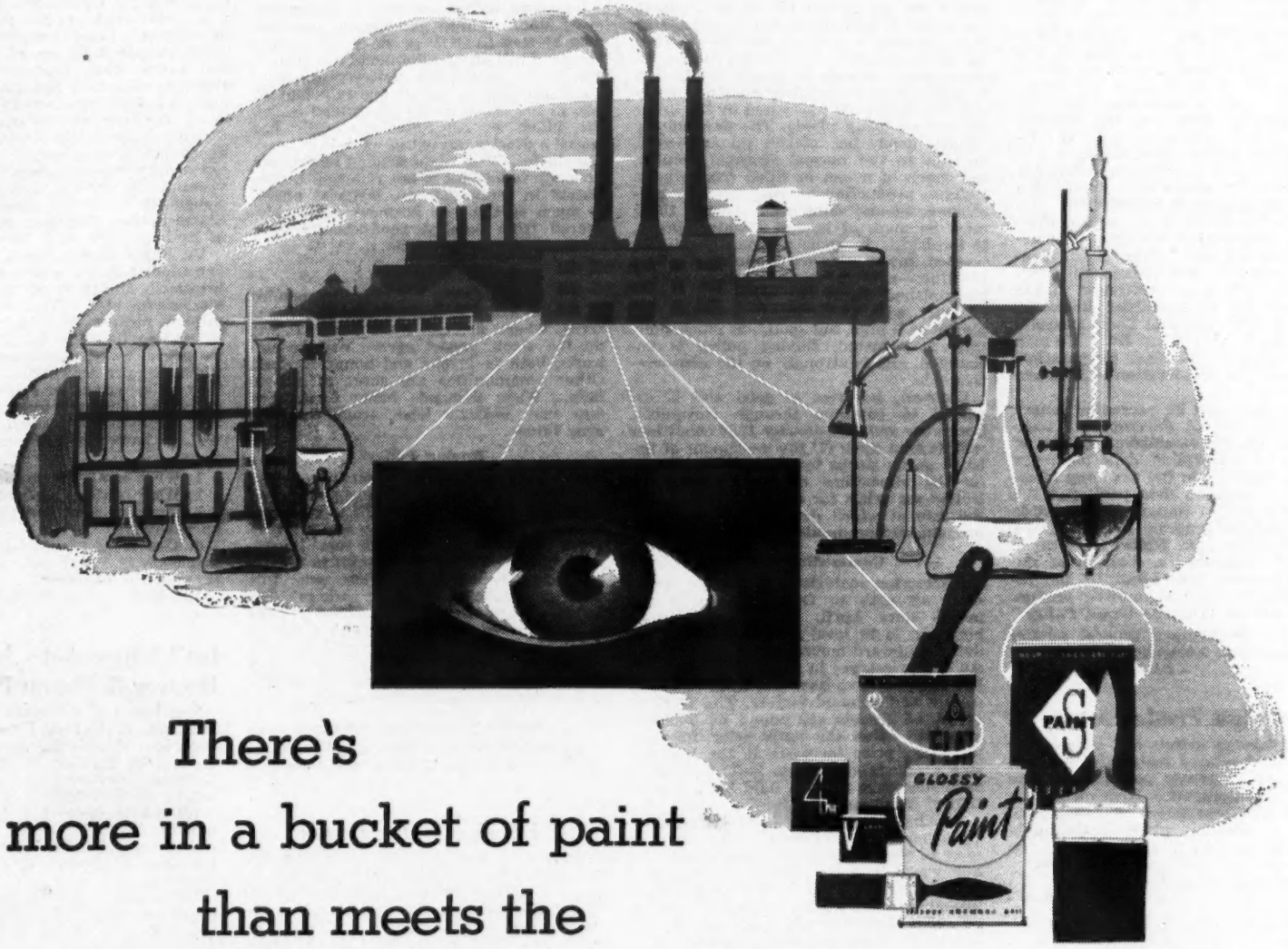
J. Herbert Babcock, vice-president in charge of development and research of Hooker Electrochemical Company, has been elected to the company's board of directors, it has been announced by E. R. Bartlett, chairman, and R. L. Murray, president. Mr. Babcock has been associated with the Hooker organization since 1916 and has been a vice-president since February of this year.

Du Pont Transfers Wesp

Dr. Edward F. Wesp, for the last seven months assistant manager of the rayon planning division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, has been named assistant director of production for "Orlon" acrylic fiber.

Fergusson Assigns Mayor

Alex C. Fergusson Company, of Philadelphia, Allentown, Pa., and Detroit has appointed Richard H. Mayor sales manager of its metal working and industrial lubrication division.



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Association Meetings

ADMA-APMA Combined Contact Committee, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., October 31-November 1.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Ambassador hotel, Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, production and engineering section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 8-9; research and development section, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., November 8-10.

American Fair Trade Council, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 7-8.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., December 2-5.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Chicago, November 5-8.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 26-28.

American Public Health Association, annual meeting, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., October 29-November 2.

American Society for Testing Materials, spring meeting and committee week, Statler hotel, Cleveland Ohio, March 3-7, 1952; annual meeting, Statler and New Yorker hotels, New York, June 23-27, 1952.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 22-23, 1952.

Chemical Bureau Alumni of War Production Board, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., November 7.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York, November 26-December 1.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 2-4.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6, 1952; annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 25-28, 1952.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 14-18, 1952.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Flax Institute, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., November 6-10.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Milwaukee, Wis., June 23-25, 1952.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, annual meeting, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 14-15.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, November 25-December 1, Paris, France.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 13; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-24, 1952.

National Fertilizer Association, annual southern meeting, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 12-14.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.

National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors, annual convention, Statler hotel, Washington, D C., November 13.

National Paint, varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N J., October 29-31

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 29-31.

Oil Trades Association of New York, annual banquet, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 30.

Paint Industries Show, held in conjunction with the FPVPC annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Proprietary Association, scientific section, mid-year meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 7.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 30.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, fall meeting, Biltmore hotel, December 6.

Society of Plastics Engineers, national technical conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, January 16-18, 1952.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, November 14; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 11.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 5; annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 13-15, 1952.

API to Present Annual Award to Gen. Thompson

Lt.-Gen. Ernest O. Thompson, one of the nation's foremost petroleum conservation experts, was named October 25 as the 1951 recipient of the American Petroleum Institute's "Gold Medal for Distinguished Achievement." The API citation, which is presented annually to some outstanding American, is regarded as one of the nation's top industrial awards.

General Thompson will receive the medal in person in Chicago on November 7, during the course of the institute's thirty-first annual meeting. It will be presented to him at a general session by W. Alton Jones, president of Cities Service Company, and chairman of the institute's board of directors. Gen. Thompson is a member of the Texas Railroad Commission, and has been since 1932.

Government Economy Its Prospects and Possibilities

An address by Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer at the luncheon meeting of the eighth annual advertising and sales promotion conference of Ohio State University, held at the Chittenden hotel, Columbus, Ohio, October 19.

We hear continually of the need for economy in government. It is discussed, many times with heat, in and out of the halls of Congress. Nobody disputes that the costs of government should be cut. As a theoretical objective, everyone is for it. Problems become difficult as they become practical. The way to cut costs is to cut. There is a theory that by so-called "streamlining" of government activities and reshuffling of functions, great savings can be accomplished.

This theory is attractive, but is it sound? Some savings can be made by "streamlining"—great ones require a different treatment. Fundamentally, I can conceive of no large saving of government funds—the taxpayers' money—except by eliminating things which the government does. Large savings must be made in the places where we are making large expenditures.

I propose to discuss this matter from a completely realistic and objective standpoint. That being so, we must recognize that we are dealing with an extremely difficult problem. The difficulty lies in the fact that everyone favors economy as applied to the other fellow—few favor it when it strikes home.

Hoover Commission Reports

Many reports of efficiency and reform of government procedure have been produced. The most recent and outstanding and helpful of these are known as the Hoover commission reports, the result of long and serious study by competent and experienced men. The President has made a conscientious effort to carry out the recommendations of these reports by thirty-five so-called reorganization plans which he has periodically submitted to the Congress. Of these, the Congress has adopted twenty-seven, rejected eight. The Hoover proposals are constructive, and honest efforts are being made to carry them out.

The great trouble with most reports on efficiency in government (and this is true of reports on many subjects) is that the reports are filed away and thereafter never seen or used. We now have, in my judgment, sufficient studies and suggestions with reference to reorganization.

Drafting of Studies

What is needed is to put the suggestions into effect; but beyond this is the need to recognize that reorganization in itself will not accomplish a major result. Studies which deal with a dream world and bear little relation to reality, full of graphs and charts and regrouping of functions, will not bring about great savings.

I might interpolate that the drafting of studies and programs is a Washington obsession, which in itself calls for the expenditure of more money, the use of more manpower, the occupying of more space. In many cases it results in a recommendation that a further study be made or that a new commission be appointed to take over the problem which has been discussed.

For great savings we need—not more studies—but action. What kind of action is required? As I said at the beginning, to accomplish great savings we will be forced to cut down or get rid of certain functions now being performed. With such action, and in fact with any specific suggestion along this line, there will arise a howl of protest and anger from every affected individual or group throughout the country.

Confusing Use of Fiscal Year

There are, however, some practical steps which could be taken short of the drastic one I suggest; and the ideas I am about to set forth have been based not upon any commission study but on observation of what goes on in government as I have lived with it myself. My first suggestion is perhaps impossible of fulfillment, but here it is:—

Each department of the government is required to submit periodically its estimates of expenditures for the coming year. This "year" is a fiscal year which begins on July 1. Appropriation requests must be developed at least one year in advance of the next fiscal year. This confusing use of a fiscal year starting July 1, should be abandoned and all government expenditures—after an appropriate interval for adjustment—be placed on a calendar year basis.

Furthermore, requests for appropriations should be made as closely as possible to the period for which the funds are intended. If appropriations hearings for the calendar year 1952 were held by Congress near the first of that year, it would afford the Congress and the government departments the advantage of utilizing up-to-date information.

Number of Appropriations

I appreciate that this is a drastic proposal and difficult to achieve—the legislative machinery tends to grind slowly. The processing of a federal budget currently requires weeks if not months because of the necessity for hearing each official identified with a particular appropriation. I am informed that one bureau in a federal department had as many as eighty separate appropriations until a short time ago. The government has moved to reduce the vast number of appropriations, which I am satisfied is a step in the right direction.

In connection with the budget submitted by each department, the operations and probable expenditures of the department are outlined in great detail. These figures are carefully scrutinized. The department head who is desirous of promoting economy, questions his agency subordinates as to the amounts of money requested to carry on each activity.

Strength of character is needed to cut down these requests—first, because the men who make them are honestly enthusiastic about the activities in which they are engaged; and second, because the suggestion is continually made that in other agencies and in other departments the urge to economize is not equally present.

Finishing With a Surplus

The Congress has been fine in giving credit to my department for its endeavor to economize, and for that reason I have suggested that a particular effort be made to operate within the amounts appropriated, and if possible to come up with a surplus. The answer from an operating official is that if he shows a surplus he gives Congress the impression that the original request was excessive and the agency head a poor administrator. Instead of being rewarded for his success in economy he fears that he will be penalized by reduced appropriations for the following year.

This has gone so far that toward the close of the fiscal year if a surplus in any particular account is found to exist, extraordinary efforts are made to discover ways of spending it.

It is obvious that these frantic efforts—and I use the word "frantic" advisedly—at the close of the fiscal year represent expenditures which could be avoided. The remedy for this disturbing situation lies partly with the administrative heads and partly with the Congress. I have stated repeatedly to my bureau heads that I will not tolerate any such practice.

Saving of Commerce Department

As the result of my action, the amount of $6,220,000 of the funds available to the Department of Commerce for the past fiscal year was saved. These funds will be returned to the Treasury as required in the case of all unexpended balances and other receipts such as those from the sale of documents and publications, which last item, incidentally, amounted to $1,009,810.50 for the current year.

Savings can be made, of course, by improvements in management. In my department, as well as others, there are agency heads who make honest and effective efforts in saving. In the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Department of Commerce, for instance, over $3,000,000 was saved through improvements in operation—in streamlining of organization and management. In the patent office, one of the smaller bureaus in my department, savings to the government of over $123,000 were brought about through reductions in printing costs alone.

These savings are laudable, but the agency head should get something besides praise. He should be able to feel that what he has accomplished brings some reward to his particular agency. We need a recognition of the value of incentive. We must devise and make effective incentives for saving the taxpayers' money, instead of incentives for spending it.

Sale of Publications

If the agency head were permitted to retain for purposes of administration money received from the sale of publications and documents or similar services.

—*Continued on page 38*

ACCCE Reelects Di Cyan President

Dr. Erwin Di Cyan, of Di Cyan & Brown, New York, was reelected president of the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers at the annual meeting held in the Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 23. Dr. Earl D. Stewart, director of research for Schwarz Laboratories, New York, was reelected vice-president; Dr. William C. Bowden, jr., technical director of Ledoux & Co., New York, was elected secretary, and Dr. Foster D. Snell, president of Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, was elected treasurer.

New councilors, elected for three-year terms, are Dr. Robert S. Aries, Robert S. Aries & Associates, New York; Dr. Elliot A. Haller, vice-president of the Haller Testing Labs, Inc., New York; Dr. Hugo Klein, consulting chemical engineer of Altadena, Calif.; Dr. Clarence E. Mange, C. E. Mange Development Laboratory, St. Louis, Mo., and Dr. Robert V. Siebel, president of Siebel Central Laboratories, Inc., Chicago.

Highlight of the meeting was a symposium on "The American Chemical Consultant Around the World." Speakers were Dr. Donald F. Othmer, professor of chemical engineering at Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute, who discussed the Far East; Dr. Maurice S. Sage, Sage Laboratories, Inc., New York, whose topic was the Middle East and Israeli; Dr. Snell, who spoke on Europe; Dr. John B. Whitney, of Landolt & Whitney, New York, who discussed South America and the Caribbean area, and Dr. Aries, whose topic was Mexico and Central America.

Erwin Di Cyan

Dr. Othmer pointed out that raw materials for an organic chemical industry must be developed in Japan and the country will probably turn to making its chemicals largely from petroleum and natural gas. In the United States, he said, chemicals are usually a byproduct of the petroleum industry, while in Japan they must be regarded as a principal product, particularly with the requirements for imports of petroleum oil because of the small amount of indigenous crude.

There are some well thought-out plans in this regard in Japan, Mr. Othmer declared, but the problem of financing, dollar exchange and so forth, prevents their materialization at a more rapid rate.

Dr. Sage devoted most of his talk to Israel and emphasized that what that country needs is an industrial revolution. The Dead Sea contains a huge wealth of chemical minerals which must be exploited, he said, adding that the chemical industry of Israel depends upon these deposits, consisting primarily of magnesium bromide, potassium, sodium and magnesium and calcium chlorides. He said that quantities of bituminous lime, slag, manganese, barites, feldspar and sulphur are being worked for commercial purposes.

Dr. Snell reported that the consultant's big problem in Europe is exchange control. There is none in Switzerland, he said, and what they have in Belgium has no significance—so that clears those two countries. They have hard currency freely convertible between dollars of the national currency.

"In all the others," he said, "your client has to ask the permission of his government to spend his money for American know-how, or as an alternative he has to pay you with some of those precious dol-

—*Continued on page 54*

DCAT Sets '52 Meeting

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade has announced that its sixty-second annual meeting will be held September 25 to 28, 1952, at Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa.

Baker

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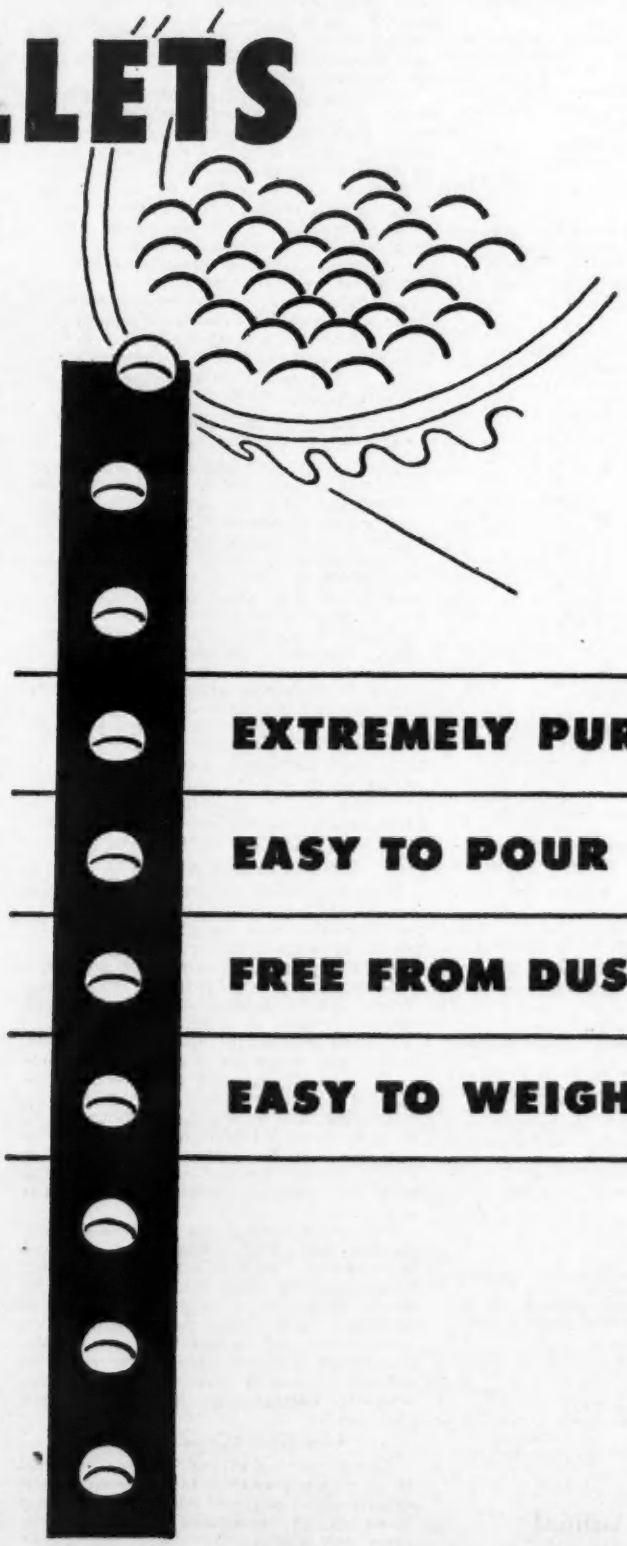

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, October 26 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

Index to Reports on Price Changes and Other Market Aspects

Acids 41
Agricultural Chemicals 48
Aromatic Chemicals 69
Botanical Drugs 67
Coaltar Chemicals 52
Drugs 57
Essential Oils 69
Fats and Greases 76
Fertilizer Materials 48
Fine Chemicals 57
Gums 67
Heavy Chemicals 41
Lacquer Materials 71
Leather Chemicals 47
Oil Cake and Meal 76
Oils 76
Paint Materials 71
Pesticides 48
Petroleum Derivatives 50
Protective Coating Materials 71
Spices 67
Sulphur 48
Textile Chemicals 47
Varnish Materials 71
Waxes 76

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb .40 - —
over 92.5 C. m.p. dms., works lb .50 - —

Acetaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald lb. .10¼- .11

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP bbls. 2,000-lb lots lb. .56 - —
smaller lots lb. .58 - .62

Acetic anhydride dms. c.l. frt. alld E. lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .13 - .13½

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79¾- —
fib. dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, d'vd lb. .08½- .10

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08¼

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -26.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 14.50

Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh) bbls same basis lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic fib dms. works lb. .26¼- —

Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic resub. bbls lb 2.10 —
tech., bbls., frt equald lb 1.21 - —

Arsenous (tech (see Arsenic, white) USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP, dms. 25-50 kilo lots kilo.24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo.26.00 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 3.20

Benzoic tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .45
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —

Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 -13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb 4.00 4.75
synth dms lb 4.00 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .37½- —

Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .37½- —

Cassellc, dms. frt alld lb 1.44 -

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .33¼- .33¾

Chicago, bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 —

Chlorosulphonic, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —

Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½

NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 3.50

Citric, anhyd. gran., fine gran. dms., c.l. lb. 26¼ —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb 27 - —
smaller lots lb 27½- —
kgs. lb 28½ -
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c per lb higher.

USP cryst., dms. c.l. lb 27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb 28 - —
smaller lots lb 28½ - —
kgs lb 29½ - —
gran., fine gran. dms. c.l. lb 24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb .25 - —
smaller lots lb 25½ - —
kgs. lb 26½ - —

USP citric acid powder ½c per lb higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb .79 —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .19¼- .20½
double dist., dms lb. .20¾- .22

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1250- .1375
double dist., dms lb. .1300- .1425

Cresylic coastar, dom., 50% above 207°C., non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald gal. 1.31 1.36
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.34 1.49
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 -
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.33 —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 1.25

204° to 207° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.23 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.28 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —

imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., c.l.f. gal. 1.40 - 1.55

petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 71 -
l.c.l., same basis gal. 73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63

211° C to 236° C non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 63 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 —

220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal .50 .53

245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal .46 —

Crotonic, fib dms., works lb. .31 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech bbls lb 90 1.25

Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 -25.00

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs. works lb .14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 —

Folic, bots. fib. cns. kilo or more gram 2.00 —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38

Gallic, NF VII bbls 1,000-lb lots lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.56 -
smaller lots lb. 1.59 - 1.78

Gamma dry ground bbls. frt alld lb 1.50 —
paste, bbls frt alld lb 1.45 —

Gentisic, 100 lb fib. dms. lb 8.50 —

Gluconic, tech. 50% bots lb .25 .33
dms. lb .16 —
kgs. lb .18 —

Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.54 - 2.60

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic)

H, 100% basis, bbls, works lb. .82 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.98 - —

Hydrobromic medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls. works lb. 1.10 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric, annyd., cyls., works lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955

Hydrofluosilicic 30-35% bbls., works lb. .07 -

Acid, hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks Belle W. Va. 100% basis lb 085 —

Hypophosphorous purit., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 1.33
USP, cbys lb. .86 - —
3 bbls works 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls, frt alld lb .64 - .70
L, bbls frt alld lb 1.25 —

Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .20
smaller lots lb. .16½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3365 - —
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 -11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 -12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -17.85

NF, 85% cbys lb .85 .88
Laurent's, bbls lb .60 .87

Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .24 - .24¾
60%, dms lb. .19¾- .20¼

Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .3210- .3260
water white, dms lb. .2510- .2560

Maleic, anhydride (see M).
powder, dms lb. .37 - .38

Malic, dms lb .50 —

Mandelic NF dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Metanilic dms., works lb. .57 —

Methacrylic dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. 76 - —
less than truckload works lb. 76½ 80

Molybdic, dms. 85% 92% works lb. 1.40 - 1.53

Monochloroacetic purified flake, 99%, dms lb. 2.3½- .25¼
tech., flake, 95-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22

Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 2.90
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 6.55
tanks, works ton.29.00 -31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 8.80
tanks, works ton.31.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton.36.00 -38.00

CP USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms lb. .30½- .31¼

Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)

(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)

(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)

(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).

(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid Tobias)

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

Nicotinic USP dms frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.3.

Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric 36° cbys c.l. E works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60

CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Octoic (see Acid ethylhexoic).

Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .15¼- .16¼
tanks lb. .13¾- —
double distilled (white) dms. lb. .17¾- .19
tanks lb. .16¼- —

Oleum (see Acid sulphuric fuming)

Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

Orthocresotinic dms 400 lots, works lb. .96 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .98 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .159 - .16¼
10,000 lbs., works lb. .1615- .16½
smaller lots, works lb. .1715- .17½

Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .17

Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 100 lbs or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30

Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.45 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.50 - 4.95

Parachlorobenzoic, fib, dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.63

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)

Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04

Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —

Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).

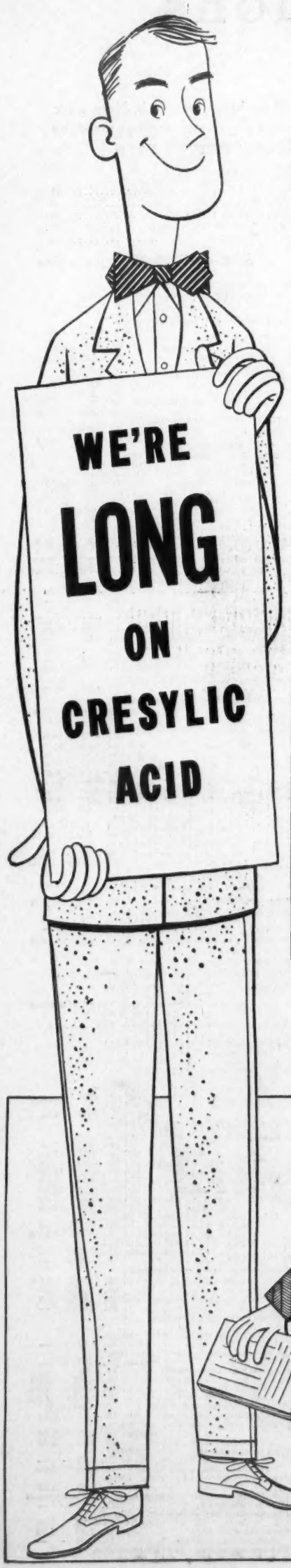
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Acacia—Acid, Phenylglycollic

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled		
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor.	nom	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djus.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd	delivered	ord.	ordinary
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	oz.	ounce
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	Pac.	Pacific
		E.	east	pf.	proof
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	phos.	phosphate
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	photo.	photographic
		F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		ffa.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bgs.	bags			pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
bots.	bottles	FPA	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
b.p.	boiling point			refd.	refined
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	refy.	refinery
		fus.	fused	reg.	regular
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	resub.	resublimed
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	ret.	returnable
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	SD.	specially denatured
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d.	single distilled
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
				secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	ship't	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks	railroad tank-cars
com'l	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots		
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cps.	centipoises	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases	min.	minimum		
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.



Acid, Phosphoric—Aldrin

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	- 7.10
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.50	- 8.00
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.90	- 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.08	- .08¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08½	- .09¼
Picramic, bgs	lb.	65	- .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls	lb.	.55	- —
lots, dms	lb.	.81	- .87
tech., bbls.	lb.	.32	- .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., works	lb.	.25½	- .26
tanks, works	lb.	.24	- —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)			
tech., bbls	lb.	2.76	- 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., works	gal.	.36	- —
whse	gal.	.504	- —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
S, bbls., works	lb.	3.25	- —
Salicylic, crude bgs	lb	.33	- .34
sublimed, tech. bbls., c.l.	lb.	.35	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.42	- —
dyestuffs grade, bbls	lb.	.36	- —
USP, cryst., bbls	lb.	.44	- —
powder, bbls	lb	49	- —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.90¾	- .91½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.92	- .92¾
Soybean oil, double dist., dms.	lb.	.15	- .16¼
single dist., dms	lb.	.14½	- .15¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs	lb.	.14¾	- .16
single-pressed, bgs	lb.	.14¼	- .15½
triple-pressed, bgs	lb.	.17	- .1d¼
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.73	- .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
Sulphuric 60° Be cbys. c.l. works	100 lbs	1.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	2.05	2.85
tanks, works	ton.	16.30	—
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs	2.10	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	2.30	8.10
tanks, works	ton.	19.61	-20.00
98%, tanks, works	ton.	20.78	-21.00
CP, NF, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	- .11¾
8 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	- .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works	ton.	22.40	- —
Tallow, dist., dms	lb.	.11	- .12¼
hydrogenated, dms	lb.	.12¾	- .14
Tannic, NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.59	- 1.60
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	- 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	1.50	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.51	- 1.69
tech., dms	lb.	.95	- —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	39½	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.40	- —
100-lb. dms	lb.	.41	- —
small dms	lb.	.43	- .45
imported, bgs	lb.	.42	- .44
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100%	lb	1.60	- 1.86
Tobias bbls. frt. alld	lb	74	—
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l. works	lb	20	—
tanks, works	lb	17	—
Trichloroacetic, bots	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 2,4,5-T)			
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works	lb.	4.30	- —
Undecylenic, dms	lb.	1.40	- —
Aconite leaves, bls	lb.	.35	- .40
Root, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots	oz.	27.50	-32.50
cryst., potent, bots	oz.	78.00	-85.00
Acrolein, dms., works	lb.	.50	- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	- .47
tanks, works	lb.	.43	- —
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin)			
Adonis vernalis herb, bls	lb.	.22	- .24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls.	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh., fib. dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.85
Agaric, white, bls	lb.	2.25	Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls	lb.	.25	- .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works,	lb	8.50	-11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls.	lb.	2.02	- 2.04
powd., bbls	lb.	2.06	- 2.08
tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	1.07	- 1.08
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).			
light, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.70	- .80
Egg (see Albumen).			
Alcohol, allyl, dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	.31¾	- —
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.32½	- —
tanks dlvd	lb.	.30	- —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.).			
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	E. Miss lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l. frt alld E of Miss.	lb.	.22	- —
tanks frt alld E of Miss	lb	.19	- —
Fermentation, refined, 126-132C, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33¾	- —
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.34¾	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb	.32	- —
128-132°C dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.36½	- —
ACS grade dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.38½	- —
Benzyl, NF, dms	lb.	.65	- .80
tech dms works frt equald.	lb	45	50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29¾	- .30¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30¾	- .31¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28	- .29
synthetic normal dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.18¼	- —
secondary dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	- .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	- .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld	lb.	.11	- .13
tertiary dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾	- —
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.14½	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	- —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.17½	- —
95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21¾	- .30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22¼	- .32½
tanks, works	lb.	.20¼	- .30
Cetyl, NF, fib. ctns., 140 lbs. or more	lb.	.72	- .95
smaller lots	lb.	.72	- 1.00
extra, 500 lbs. or more	lb.	1.32	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.37	- —
Cinnamic, bots.	lb	2.75	3.20
Decyl, bots	lb.	1.70	2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R	gal.	1.01½	- 1.03½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.05½	- 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss R.	gal.	.89½	- .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	.69½	- 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	- 1.12½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	- .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.01½	- 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.05½	- 1.12½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	- .91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.02	- 1.04
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.06	- 1.13
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	- .92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R	gal.	1.00½	- 1.01½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.04½	- 1.10½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	- .89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.00	- 1.03
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.04	- 1.14
tanks, same basis	gal.	.88	- .91
Alcohol, denatured, SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.01	- 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.05	- 1.12½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	- .91½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.26	- 1.44
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.35	- 1.53
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.14	- 1.30
SD29, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.02	- 1.07
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.06	- 1.16
tanks, same basis	gal.	.90	- .93
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.99	- 1.01
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.03	- 1.10
tanks, same basis	gal.	.87	- .89
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R.	gal.	1.04	- 1.07
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.08	- 1.16
tanks, same basis	gal.	.61½	- .95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.03	- 1.05
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.07	- 1.14
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	- .93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	- —
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	18.11	-18.15½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	18.15	-18.24½
tanks, same basis	gal.	17.99	-18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.01	- 1.05½
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	1.05	- 1.14½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.89	- .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	19.08	-19.12½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	19.12	-19.21½
tanks, same basis	gal.	18.96	-18.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.29½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.3	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.28	- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¼	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27¾	- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.31	- —
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.19	- —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation refined)			
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.17½	- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.26¼	- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.5225	-.5400
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.5640	-.5900
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.3850	-.4200
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.55½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60½	- —
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.43½	- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.56¾	- .59
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.61	- .64
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.43	- .47
Lauryl, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).			
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).			
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.70	3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).			
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).			
Phenylethyl, dms	lb.	1.65	- 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.76	.81
smaller lots, works	lb.	.81	.86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).			
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.49½	- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N.Y.	lb.	.42½	- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N.Y.	lb.	.45	- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.40	- —
industrial, grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.29	- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.30	- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.27	- —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works	lb.	.20	.21
denaturing grade dms	gal	1.33	1.48
Aldrin, 60% solut. dms., c.l. works frt. alld.	lb.	1.10	- —
l.c.l. works, frt. alld.	lb.	1.10	- —

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Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Alizarin, see Red alizarin
Alkanet, root, bgs. lb. .28 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works lb. 42.50 - —
90% dms., works lb. 38.25 - —
solution 20% dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 8.55 - 9.55
2½%, dms., works gal. 7.55 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .51 - —
solution, 40%, dms., works lb. .26½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .40 - .43
powdered, cs. lb. .50 - .55
Curacao, kgs. lb. .60 - .65
Socotrine, kgs. lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.50 - 4.65
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo. 350.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls. lb. .20 - .33
Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs. c.l., works lb. .03½- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide)
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32° cbys., c.l., works, lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 — —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride (ech anhyd) bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½- —
c.l., works lb. 10 —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -85.00
light bgs. dlvd lb. 17 —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .24 - —
contract, works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .20 - —
contract, works lb. .19 - —
dried, USP XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .83 - —
contract works lb. .80 - —
powder tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs. lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs. ton, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots frt. alld. lb. .13 .18
250-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs. frt alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. allc. lb. .35 - .37
kgs. frt allc lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms. frt. allc. lb. .51 - .53
kgs. frt. allc lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¾c. per lb higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .38
unclassified dms. frt allc. lb. .16 - .17
kgs. frt allc lb. .15 —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .59½- —
standard dms lb. .41 —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½- —
standard dms lb. .68½- —
rubber comp., dms lb. .58½- —
unpolished standard, dms. lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms lb. .59 —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm 3c per lb for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

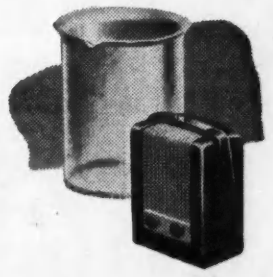
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. allc. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less lb. .36 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less lb. .36 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less lb. .36 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 36.00 - —
iron-free, bgs, c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs. lb. .85 - .86
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. 90 —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 5.60 5.85
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 6.15

Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra zone 1 lb. .17 - .17¼
2 lb. .19 - .19½
3 lb. .21 - .21½
4 lb. .16 - .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 80.00 -82.50
Aqua, 29.4% NH_3, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton 75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .45 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs. 4,000 lbs. frt allc lb. 80 —
smaller lots, frt., allc lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .33 .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., (see Ammoniac sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85

Ammonium fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, 80% dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 81.02 - —
domestic, bgs, western works ton. 61.00 -63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 48.50 —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran, dms lb. .23 .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ —
Salicylate, NF, dms, kgs lb. 1.34 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .13 .14
Sulphamate, bbls, dms, works lb. .18 .30
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 40.00 -45.00
synthetic, Gulf and Atlantic ports ton. No prices.

Ammonium sulphide, liq., 40-43%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., basis 100% works lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd, or frt. allc lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide (ech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cnys., same basis lb 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. allc. lb. .50 - .55
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.50 7.00
Hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms. lb 6.50 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots. lb. 34.00 —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.50 7.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., monobasic, dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.25 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - .30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. allc. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).

For Perfumes or Plastics...



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Amyl Butyrate—Black, Carbon, Channel

Amyl butyrate dms ..... lb. .95 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms ..... lb 1.95 2.65
Nitrite USP bots ..... lb 1 75 1 83
Salicylate cns. dms ..... lb 80 .85
Anethol, NF cns., dms ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Angelica root dom. bls ..... lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls ..... lb. .50 - .80
Angostura bark, bls ..... lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .18 - .19
c.l. works frt alld lb 18 - .20
tanks, works, frt. alld ..... lb. .17 - .18
Salt cms frt alld ..... lb .32 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs ..... lb. .50 - .55
Czech, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .16
Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .15½ - .16
Anisic aldehyde bots. dms ..... lb. 2.50 2.85
Annatto powder dms ..... lb 24 25
Seed, bgs ..... lb. .22 Nom.
Anthracene 80-85% bbls. works lb 1 10 —
90% bbls. works lb 1.25 —
Anthraquinone 99.5% bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .42 Nom.
cases, c.l., mines ..... lb. .42½ Nom.
Oxide, bgs, c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .45½- —
c.l., works, Idaho ..... lb. .43 —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .46 - —
Sulphide 62-64% ngs. frt. alld., dlvd lb. .42 .42½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works ..... lb. .48¾- .50
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37½- .52
solution, cbys ..... lb. .29 .30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Antipyrene, NF, dms ..... lb 2.50 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. .13 - .18
Arecoline hydrobromide NF bots. oz 5.00 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride laevo dms kilo.90.00 -100.00
Argols, min. 80% bgs., shipment ports per 100 kilos (100% purity) 35.00 - —
Arnica (true montana) flowers, bls. lb. .65 - .66
root bls lb 1 45
Arrowroot, powd., bgs ..... lb. .16 - .18
Arsenic metal lump bbls., prompt shipt lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP dms lb .40 —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06½ —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07½ - .08½
Asafetida, cs ..... lb. .32 - .35
powd. bbls dms lb. .50 53
Asbestine (see talc (various v. y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.1,137.00
No. 2, c.l (20 tons), mines ton 587 00 —
Run-of-mine c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.484.00 —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.379.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.302.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.279.50 - —
4K, c.l (20 tons), mines ton.150 50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
4Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
5D, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.106.50 - —
5M, c.l (20 tons), mines ton.101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.59.50 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, fiber, 7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7TF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.24.50 - —

Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.

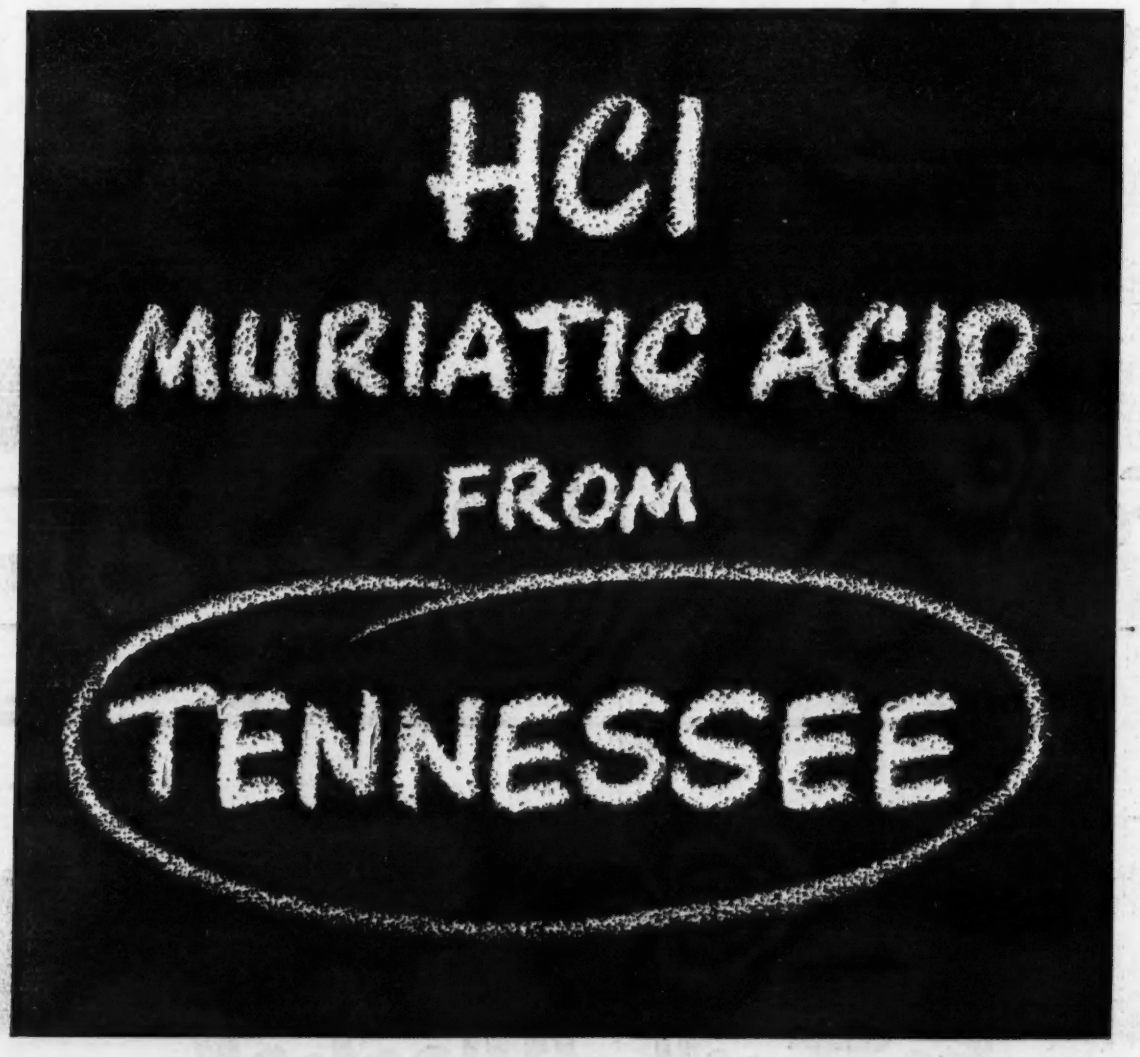
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship pt ton.34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs. c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... ton.37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.34 00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots ..... oz. 9.75 -13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots ..... oz. 5.75 - 6.50

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial .42 - —
10,000 units ..... vial .80 - —
50,000 units ..... vial 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry, root, bark, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .45
Barberry, root, bark, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs ..... lb .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP dms ..... lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton.82.50 -87.50
smaller lots, works ..... ton.92.50 -97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works ..... lb .30 .35
Chloride, NF cryst., dms ..... lb. .19 .21
anhy., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.30 -10.80
Chromate, bgs. frt. equald ..... lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., works ..... lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. ..... lb. 09 .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots ..... lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .15¼- - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16¾- - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .41 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .42 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls ..... lb. 14 —
Sulphide dms. c.l. works ton 55 00 —
l.c.l. works ton 70 00 —
Baryte, ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton 9 40 -12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.20.00 - —
95.75% bgs. mines ton 20 00 —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.37 60 -37.85
ex-whse., N. Y. ..... ton 53.45 -61 75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay (leaves, see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works ton.12.50 - —
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works ton.71.40 - —
5 ton lots, ... ton.68.90 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots ton.57.00 - —
low gel, bgs., l.c.l., works ton.69.70 - —
5-ton.67.20 - —
ex dock 10 ton lots, ton.55.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. 73 - .78
tech., cbys., dms ..... lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb .02 - .0225
l.c.l., works, unit ..... lb. .0210- .0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335- —
Benzidine base, bbls ..... lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms ..... lb. 3.50 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district ..... gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district ..... gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district ..... gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas ..... gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .30 - —
Minaqua Colo ..... gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district ..... gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md. ..... gal. .37 - —
Syracuse N. Y ..... gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich ..... gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride cbys. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- .24½
Peroxide, pure fib. ctns., works. lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech. cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb 3.00 4.00
Formate, cns. ..... lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots ..... lb. 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots ..... lb. 8.80 -10.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns ..... lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots ..... lb.35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns ..... lb.35.00 -36 25
Berberis root, bls ..... lb. .22 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Beth root, bls ..... lb 45 - .50
Biotin, cryst bots ..... gram.10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..... lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb. 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 4.47 - 4.85
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb. 4.32 - 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms ..... lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms ..... lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP dms ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point ..... lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., dlvd., c.l. ..... lb. .14¾- .18¾

Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.

Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ..... lb. .1215- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .10 - —



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Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse .....lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works .....lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns. l.c.l. whse .....lb. .06 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. 11¼ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works .....lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs. works .....lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bls....lb. .25 - .30
root, bls .....lb. .12 - .15
Black dyes (see Dyes)
Black haw, root, bark, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
tree bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Black indian hemp root, bls lb. .50 - .58
Blanc fixe, dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.110.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp, 66⅔% bbls, c.l., works ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.92.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 3.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 3.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l.....lb. .18 - .19½
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - .25
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .68 - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.d.i., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner, bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable .....lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA bbls., same basis lb 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls, same basis lb. .48 - —
Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic PMA bbls. lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA bbls.....lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, divd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls.....lb. .06 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ..ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., works, E. ton.72.50 - —
steamed, works, E.....lb.72.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls.....lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .40 - .49
Borax, tech. anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton 74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.114.50 - —
Borax, technical, cryst., 99½%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.37.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.106.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works..ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works .....ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.38.25 - —

Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .23
Borneol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Borontrifluoride, gas, cyls., truckload, works..lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works.....lb. .70 - —
Bornyl Thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl Thiocyanoacetate)
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic)
Brimstone (see Sulphur)
Bromine purified cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. .....lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works, lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works, lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .30 - .35
Brown iron oxide, synth. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works..lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .12
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06¾
Turkey type bgs. same basis. lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls works .lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs .....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls .....lb. .35 - .43
Buckthorn bark, bls .....lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls.....lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs .....lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls .....lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls, refinery.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .11½- .12¼
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 .gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- .30¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30¾- .31¾
tanks, same basis .....lb. .28 - .29
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works...lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .48 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.lb. .27½- .48¾
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide jars .lb. 5.00 - 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y., frt. equald lb 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated USP dms. 100 lbs. or more lb 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 7.72 - 7.97
Calamine, USP, dms .lb. 34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs.lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls .lb .70 Nom
stripped, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 3.30 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works .unit, .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾ —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l. whse., works, frt. allwd. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - .18

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Calcium bromide, NF, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
liquor, same basis 40%, tank-cars ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powdered, bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls.....lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald...lb. .29½- .30
lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms...lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls, dms lb. .58 .65
Glycerophosphate NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, high test., cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms. ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars.....oz. 4.32 - —
Lactate USP dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald.....lb. .25¾- .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works...lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms.....lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 Nom.
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.95.00 Nom.
monobasic, bgs. 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 7.20 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works.....lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip dms, frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .6½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .39 - —
ton lots.....lb. .40 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb lots, works.lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.80 -18.80
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis.....100 lbs.15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls.lb. .60 - .70
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs.....lb. .73 - .90
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb lots.....lb. .94 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .25 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.20
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Russian, bgs.....lb. 2.80 - 3.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper lb. 4.75 - 5.50
from African pepper.....lb. 6.25 - 6.65
Caramel coloring NF bbls.....gal. 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .12¾- .14
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis lb. 1.65 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- —
5-gal. dms. c.l. same basis lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works.lb. .10½- .121
NF, cbys lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08 - .086
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - .096
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - .106
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .109 - .1096
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- .0785
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08¼- .0825
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs..lb. 4.60 - —
medium, cs., futures.....lb. 4.30 - 4.35
decorticated, Alleppey, cs...lb. 3.90 - 3.95
Guatemalan, cs.....lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Mangalore type, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Indian, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Ceylon, bgs.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb 6.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls, 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works.....gm. .50 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can, per can. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns..lb. .85 - —

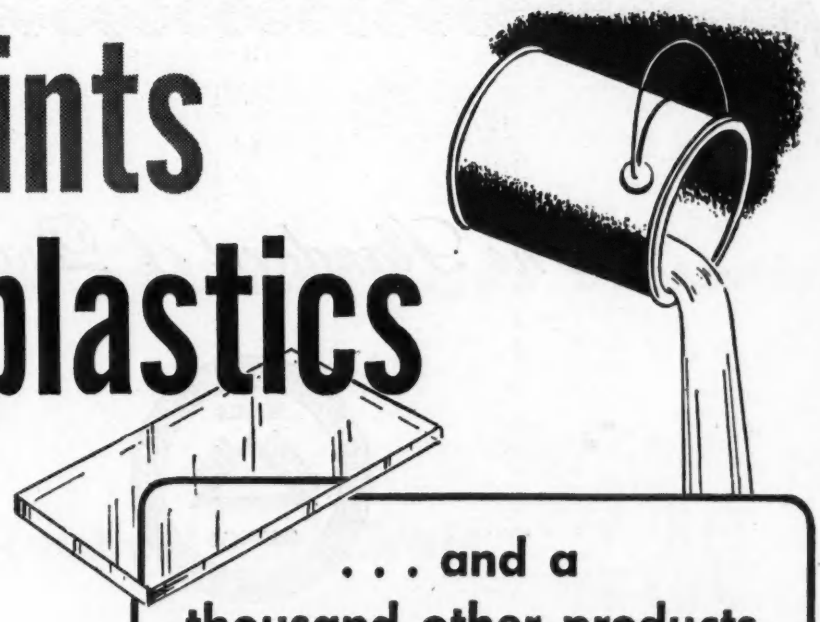
Carotene, crystals, tech., feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, mill units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, mill units. .30 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .37 - .38
Casein, dom., acid-precip. standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point..lb. .40 - .41
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point..lb. .42 - .43
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock..lb. .35¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock..lb. .33¾- .35½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm lots same basis lb. .24½- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls....lb. .14 - .14½
longstick.....lb. .18 - .18½
shortstick, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs..lb. .16 - .16½
broken, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls.lb. .24 - .25
broken, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
unscraped, bls.....lb. .22 - .24
broken bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Saigon, broken, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
medium, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
thin, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
Buds, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
Fistula, bskts.....lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.250.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works....ton.37.25 - —

Castoreum, artificial, cns.....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns.....lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP cryst. fib. dms., works lb 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms. works lb 4.00 - —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .35 - .35½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns, works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .53 - —
regular black dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .63 - —

Calcium Bromide—Charcoal, Hardwood

Cellulose acetate-butyrate, flake, 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs. works.lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
regular blacks dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate flake ctns works frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.44 - 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 - 1.95
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., cl., works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs..lb. .50 - .70
Roman, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb 26½ 32½
smaller lots works lb .27 .50
Bone (see (Black, bone)
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -80.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 -85.00
bulks, c.l., works.....ton.64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works ton.65.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works...ton.46.00 - —

from paints to plastics



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Charcoal, pinewood, gran., powd., ogs., c.l., works, South	ton.	43.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	43.50	-53.50
lump ngs c.l works South	ton	40 00	—
l.c.l., works, South	ton.	50.00	-60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South	ton.	33.50	—
Chestnut extract 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0510-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0543-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0425-	.0440
powd. 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1092-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1165-	—
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.24	—
tanks, works	lb	.21	—
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.30	—
500-lb. lots	lb.	1.33	—
100 lbs. or less	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Chloramine T, NF bbls. works	lb	75	1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works	lb.	.65	—
l.c.l. works	lb	70	- .75
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	75	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	- .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l	lb.	.14	- .14¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	—
tanks	lb.	.13	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l	lb.	.58	—
same basis, l.c.l.	lb.	.59	- .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., same basis, c.l	lb.	.60	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.61	- .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.03¾-	—
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points	lb.	.10¼-	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		2.70	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.20	—
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		3.80	—
1 car, same basis 100 lbs.		4.40	—
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17	- .18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls.	lb.	1.38	—
Chlorophyl, oil-soluble, copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works	lb.	3.75	- 4.50
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works	lb.	3.75	- 4.50
water-soluble, copper fixed, 20%, tins, pails, works	lb.	17.50	-18.50
40%, tins, pails, works	lb.	36.00	-37.00
50%, tins, pails, works	lb.	40.00	-50.00
75%, tins, pails, works	lb.	66.00	-76.00
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works	lb.	3.50	- 4.50
14%, tins, pails, works	lb.	11.50	-13.00
25%, tins, pails, works	lb.	50.00	-55.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb.	1.50	—
cyls., 150 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.95	—
100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.97	—
25 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.22	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	8.80	- 9.50
5-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.00	-10.50
1-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.50	-10.50
Choline bitartrate, fib dms, frt. adjusted	lb.	1.85	- 2.10
Chloride, fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.85	- 2.10
Dihydrogen citrate fib dms same basis	lb.	1.85	- 2.10
Chromium acetate, powd. 72% Cr., bbls. works	lb.	No stocks	
solut., 7½% bbls., works	lb.	.06½-	—
cbys	lb.	.10¼-	—
8½%, bbls., works	lb.	.09	—
cbys	lb.	.10¾-	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.44½-	—
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)			
Oleate, solid, bbls	lb.	.49	—
Trioxide, NF, bots	lb.	.82	—
Yellow (see Yellow chrome)			
Chrysarobin, USP, bots	lb.	6.50	- 8.99
Cinchona bark, NF, reg, broken, bgs.	lb.	.28	- .30
yellow, broken, bgs	lb.	.28	- .30
Cinchonidine cryst, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.71	- .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.37	- .40½
Cinchonine, cryst. cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.57	—
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.27½-	—
Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	3.70	4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis	lb.	3.50	3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted	lb	4.50	4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)			
Aldehyde, NF cns., dms	lb.	1.05	- 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	.27½-	.28
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	7.75	- 8.30
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	4.00	- 4.75
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	3.00	- 3.20
Civet, artificial, bots	lb.	13.75	-15.00
natural, bots	oz.	4.00	- 7.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee	ton.	10.00	-12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee.	ton.	19.50	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee.	ton.	20.50	—
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port	long ton.	27.00	-30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port	long ton.	44.00	-46.00
Clay, ball, imp., pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports	ton.	55.00	—
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia	ton.	11.00	—
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.50	-14.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	35.30	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	8.50	-11.50
99%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	13.50	-17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me.	gross ton.	20.00	-40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock.	net ton.	45.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	net ton.	56.00	-60.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls	lb.	.58	- .59
Zanzibar, bls	lb.	.60	- .61
Clover tops, red, bgs	lb.	.75	- .80
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).			
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld.	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	—
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	—
technical, high vis., 56% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.56	—
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E	lb.	.58	—
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E	lb.	.62	—
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.46	- .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.48	- .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. net weight basis	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.36	—
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis	lb.	.46	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.48	—
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.20	—

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.25	- .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.27	- .29½
tanks, ex-whse.	gal.	.15	—
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex whse	gal.	.26	- .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.28	- .29½
tanks, ex-whse.	gal.	.15½-	.16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd	lb.	1 11	—
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., works	lb.	1.84	—
Chloride, 24.2% Co. kgs., works,	lb.	1.06½	—
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls	lb.	2.41	—
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms	lb.	.62¼-	—
liquid, 6% Co., dms	lb.	.51¾-	—
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse	lb.	2.40	—
Naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms.,	lb.	.42¼	—
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls	lb.	.96	—
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs	lb.	1.60	—
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs	lb.	1.49	—
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms	lb.	.26½	—
Sulphate, 21% Co., bbls	lb.	1.22¼-	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz	oz.	15.00	—
Hydrochloride cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	11 75	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs	lb.	.67	- .72
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb	.15	- .17
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb.	.55	—
Codeine, NF cns. 100 ozs	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	11.85	—
Phosphate, USP cns., 100 ozs	oz.	10.25	—
Sulphate USP cns. 100 ozs	oz.	10 75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh, black root, bls	lb.	.22	- .25
Blue root, bls	lb	.17	- .18
Colchicine USP bots, cns	oz.	74.50	-85.00
Colchicum root, bls	lb.	.42	- .52
Seed, bgs	lb.	.80	- 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms	lb.	.32½-	—
Flexible, USP cms	lb.	.34	—
Colocynth, pulp, bls	lb.	.30	- .35
Colombo, root, bls	lb.	.11	- .14
Coltsfoot, leaves, bgs	lb.	.25	- .30
Condurango bark, bgs	lb.	.17	- .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	1.55	- 1.65
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works	lb.	.22	- .23¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.34½-	—
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.22¾-	—
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots	lb.	2.40	—
Cyanide, tech., bbls	lb.	.61	- .639
Gluconate, cns. dms	lb.	3.00	- 3.24
Hydrate, dms. frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.27½-	.28
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.24½-	.27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24¾-	—
Nitrate tech. cryst. bbls. works,	lb.	.25¼-	—
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms, works,	lb.	.45	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.39	- .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l.	lb.	.41	- .47
l.c.l.	lb.	.43	- .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.24¼	Nom.
Quinolinalate, fib., dms	lb.	4.25	- 4.50
Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld.	lb.	.27½-	—
Stearate, ton lots, works	lb.	.38½-	.39¼
less ton lots, works	lb.	.40½-	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.95	- 9.95
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.20	-10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works	lb.	.1615-	—
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.95	-15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	25.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	27.10	—
USP, gran., cryst., dms	lb.	.1615-	.2500
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.90	- 3.00
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	- 2.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports	ton.	190.00	—
Pacific ports	ton.	185.00	—
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.14	- .14¼
Czech, Roumanian, bgs	lb.	.14	- .14¼
Moroccan, bgs., spot	lb.	.11	- .11¼
futures	lb.	.10¾-	.11
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs, c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	6.84	—
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.96	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.11	—
Cornsilk, bls	lb.	.12	- .14
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	3.68	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	3.53	—
Cottonroot, bark, bls	lb.	.26	- .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 33-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton		1.75	—
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis	ton.	83.00	—
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns	lb.	2.95	- 3.25
powd., cans	lb	3.25	- 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.80	- .90
Cranesbill root, bls	lb.	.56	- .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment	lb.	.34½-	—
smaller lots, bbls., kgs	lb.	.35	- .36
imported, kgs	lb.	.32	—

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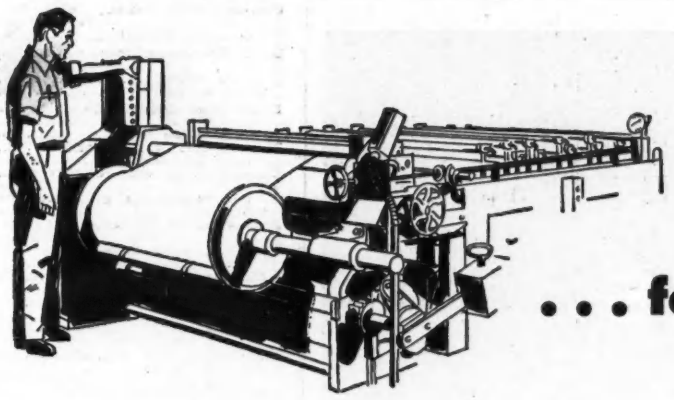
3-Methyl-1-phenyl-5-pyrazolone



. . . for pyrazolone type dyestuffs

. . . for pharmaceutical chemicals

Attention dye and pharmaceutical manufacturers! Dow is ready to supply your needs for 3-Methyl-1-phenyl-5-pyrazolone. This important chemical intermediate is used in the manufacture of pyrazolone type dyestuffs and in the preparation of pharmaceutical chemicals.

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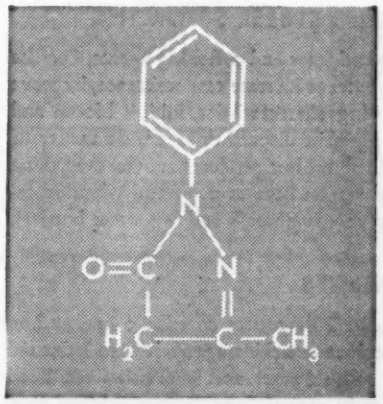

PROPERTIES

White to slightly yellow powder
Boiling point at 17 mm. Hg ....191°C.
Melting point.....128.9°C.
Molecular weight.....174.2

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MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

Please send me an experimental sample of:
☐ 3-Methyl-1-phenyl-5-pyrazolone
☐ Phenylhydrazine

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STREET_____
CITY_____ STATE_____

DOW
CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Creosote—Dimethyl Sulphate

Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .188 - —
Beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .159 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .156 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .166 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .153 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .25 - .26
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs lb. .45 - .52
powd., cs. lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls lb. .65 - .75
Cumene dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tank. works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs lb. .21½- .22
Iranian, bgs lb. .21½- .22
Moroccan, bgs lb. .22 - .22½
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08 - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton 65.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
tanks, works lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech. dms., c.l., works. lb. .37¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works lb. .35¾- —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 .31
tanks, works lb. .25 .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls, works cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Dandelion root, bls lb. .45 - .58
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .46 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton. 49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 62.75 -63.75
flock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .13½- .14
Neutral less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .32 - .35
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms. lb. 30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms gm. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs. 8.61 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.76 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.35 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.19 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.34 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .0860- .0910
Dextrose, USP dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots 100 grams 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots. 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 -52.00
California ton. 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. ton. 82.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ton. 90.00 - —
Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .76¾- —
tanks, works lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .67¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¼- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .55¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .40 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .64¼- —
tanks, works lb. .61½- —
Dichloroaniiin, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .44½- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 3.06 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 3.50 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- .34¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¾- .35¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - .32½
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .62¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .63¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60½- —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .47 - —
Diethyleneglycol monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .67¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 100 kilo lots kilo. 135.00 -160.00
10 kilo lots kilo. 140.00 -185.00
1 kilo lots kilo. 150.00 -185.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 8.30 - 9.60
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .32½- .37
Oleate, dms lb. .32 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52¾- —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07¼- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¼- .42
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¼- .43
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .12 - .13¼
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.50 - 5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- .31¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- .32¼
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .79¾- —
tanks, works lb. .77 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½- —

ORONITE POLYBUTENES

help make a variety of products better

Oronite Polybutenes have been tried and proven in many applications. They are produced in selected grades of viscosity, carefully engineered and application tested to meet exacting requirements. Broad scale use of these products attests to the ability of Oronite to combine quality and quantity in the production of basic ingredients for better products.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS

A partial list of other Oronite Chemicals

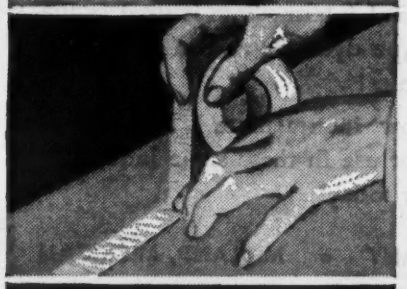
NOTICE
Some of the following, including the Polybutenes, are currently in short supply.

Detergent Alkane
Detergent Slurry
Detergent D-40
Detergent D-60
Wetting Agents
Lubricating Oil Additives
Cresylic Acids
Gas Odorants
Sodium Sulfonates
Purified Sulfonate
Naphthenic Acids
Phthalic Anhydride
Ortho Xylene
Para Xylene
Xylol
Aliphatic Acid
Hydroformer Catalyst

Here are 3 major uses for Oronite Polybutenes

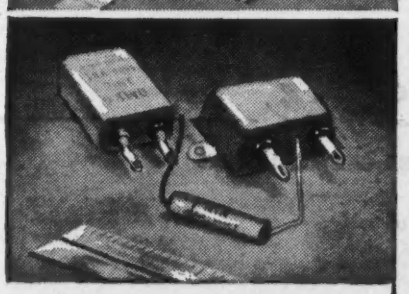
MOLDED RUBBER SPECIALTIES

As plasticizers and softening agents, Oronite Polybutenes increase tear resistance, improve molding characteristics, inhibit bloom and aid pigment dispersion in a wide variety of molded rubber products... (in everything from garden hose to noise and vibration insulation compounds and hot water bottles).



ADHESIVES

Oronite Polybutenes contribute outstanding adhesive and tackiness properties to industrial and surgical tapes, and label adhesives. Used either in natural form or in emulsions, they aid stability and add to moisture resistance.



ELECTRICAL INSULATION

Because of their high dielectric strength and low power factor, Oronite Polybutenes are excellent impregnating agents for paper insulation. These polybutenes are stable and tacky and are resistant to moisture and oxidation.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
200 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF. STANDARD OIL BLDG., LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N.Y. 360 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.
MERCANTILE SECURITIES BLDG., DALLAS 1, TEXAS

2198

Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l. works, basis 100%	lb.	.37	.38
l.c.l. works basis 100%	lb.	.37½	.38½
tanks, works basis 100%	lb	32	—
Dimethylanilin dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
tanks, frt. allo	lb.	.25	—
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	1.43	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	1.45	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	1.40	—
Dinitroaniiin dms., frt. equald	lb.	.57	—
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms	lb.	.20	—
purified, dms	lb.	.22	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l. frt alld E	lb.	.19	—
tanks, frt alld E	lb	.17	—
Dinitrophenol, obls	lb.	.34	—
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms	lb.	.10	—
refd., dms	lb.	.21	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.41½	.44¼
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.42½	.45¼
tanks, frt. allo	lb.	.40	.42½
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	17.00	—
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	20.00	—
Diorthotolyiguanidin dms. ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb	.53	—
Dioxan, dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½	—
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.49	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.50	—
l.c.l., whse	gal.	.58	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south	gal.	.60	—
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.69	—
dlvd. N. Y.	gal.	.83	—
Diphenyl, obls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.53	.91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47	—
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l. works	lb.	.28	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.25	—
tech., tankcars, works	lb.	.24	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots	lb.	.44	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms	lb.	5.30	5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16¾	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	.18
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.19¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, same oasis	lb.	.18¼	—
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb	.91	—
l.c.l. works	lb	95	—
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	120.00	—
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	—
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.25	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.35	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.20	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14½	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls	lb.	.26	.28
imp., NF, cut, bls	lb.	.28	.35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica bls	lb.	.11	.13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb	45	47
mass, cs	lb	90	1.00
reeds, cs	lb.	1.60	1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 3, cns.	lb.	35.25	35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	3.65	3.75
No. 2, cns.	lb	4.55	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	7.53	7.85
No. 2, cns.	lb	4.00	4.10
No. 3, cns.	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 4, cns.	lb	7.20	7.50
No. 32, cns.	lb	5.30	5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.50	11.05
No. 3, cns.	lb	3.30	3.40
No. 4, cns.	lb	3.30	3.40
No. 5, cns.	lb	4.00	4.10
No. 6, cns.	lb	4.00	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7, cns.	lb	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns.	lb	5.70	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	20.70	—
Red, D&C, No. 6, cns.	lb	3.75	—
No. 9, cns.	lb	3.75	—
No. 10, cns.	lb	3.00	—
No. 11, cns.	lb	2.25	—
No. 12, cns.	lb	3.00	—
No. 17, cns.	lb	10.95	—
No. 18, cns.	lb.	24.00	—
No. 19, cns.	lb.	20.05	—
No. 21, cns.	lb	4.70	—
No. 22, cns.	lb	10.95	—
No. 28, cns.	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33, cns.	lb	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns.	lb	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb	10.95	—
No. 8, cns.	lb	10.95	—
No. 10, cns.	lb	13.50	—
No. 11, cns.	lb	13.50	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	16.10	—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	16.10	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	13.50	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	10.95	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

20 Orange AD	lb	.64	—
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.78	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.64	—
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb	.83	—
40 Orange II extra, conc.	lb	1.06	—
57 Fuchsine, 6B	lb	.57	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb	.74	—
151 Orange Y	lb	.47	—
161 Orange RR	lb	.55	—
176 Fast red A, conc	lb	.90	—
179 Azo rubine XX, conc.	lb	1.04	—
180 Blue F4B	lb	.92	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc	lb	.93	—
202 Chrome blue black, conc	lb.	.68	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.71	—
206 Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.84	—
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.89	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	.86	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb	2.03	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%	lb.	1.09	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.40	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. 200%	lb	2.01	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	—
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc	lb	.86	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb	2.34	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	1.65	—
401 Diazo black, BHD	lb	.63	—
406 Blue 2B extra, conc	lb	1.07	—
419 Diamine fast red FC	lb	1.12	—
420 Diamine brown M	lb	.90	—
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc.	lb	1.16	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra, conc., 150%	lb	2.25	—
561 Trisulphon brown BCW conc	lb	2.03	—
581 Direct black E double	lb.	.89	—
593 Diamine green GXN, conc. 150%	lb	.97	—
150%	lb	1.46	—
598 Congo brown GG, conc.	lb	.92	—
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc	lb	1.79	—
639 Xylene light yellow GX	lb	1.85	—
640 Tartrazine conc	lb	.45	—
655 Auramine, conc	lb	2.10	—
657 Victoria green, sml. cryst	lb	2.79	—
662 Brilliant green, cryst	lb	.68	—
667 Brilliant milling green B conc	lb	1.73	—
671 Brilliant blue E	lb	1.10	—
680 Methyl violet 5, conc	lb.	1.55	—
681 Crystal violet, powder	lb	2.15	—
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb	1.38	—
720 Chrome azure blue BR, conc. 200%	lb	3.75	—
729 Victoria blue B, conc	lb	2.79	—
739 Green SN extra	lb	2.41	—
749 Rhodamine B extra	lb.	4.33	—
814 Fast yellow NNL, conc. 175%	lb.	3.11	—
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125%	lb	2.90	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ	lb.	.68	—
922 Methylene blue ZX	lb	1.55	—
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste,	lb.	.76	—
978 Sulphogene carbon BCF grains	lb	.32	—
1034 Alizarin red S, conc	lb	2.59	—
1054 Anthraquinone blue B	lb	2.91	—
1078 Anthraquinone green G	lb	2.72	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb	2.33	—
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb	2.00	—
double paste	lb	4.00	—
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.75	—
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste	lb.	2.36	—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb	2.57	—
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.75	—
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single	lb	1.10	—
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb	1.68	—
double paste	lb.	3.35	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste	lb.	1.63	—
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste	lb.	1.63	—
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN,	lb.	2.31	—
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN	lb.	1.31	—
p-24 Benzo fast black L, conc., 150%	lb.	2.18	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet BOA	lb.	2.79	—
p-202 Zambesi black V	lb.	1.06	—
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.42	—
p-244 Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.31	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black, blue No. 550	lb	.81	—
Jet, No. 551	lb	.89	—
Brown, R, conc	lb	1.72	—
Orange, R, brilliant	lb	.90	—
Red, 4 B, conc	lb	1.37	—
Yellow, G	lb	1.16	—
FN, conc.	lb.	1.22	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Auramine, O	lb	1.85	—
Black, basic, blue	lb	1.21	—
Jet	lb	1.21	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb	1.53	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb	.86	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb	.60	—
Y, extra	lb	.64	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb	3.06	—
Green, malachite, conc.	lb	2.10	—
Rhodamine, B	lb	4.33	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb	3.90	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb	1.10	—

Now serving your needs as

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

You've known these familiar trademarks . . .

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

SOUTHERN ALKALI

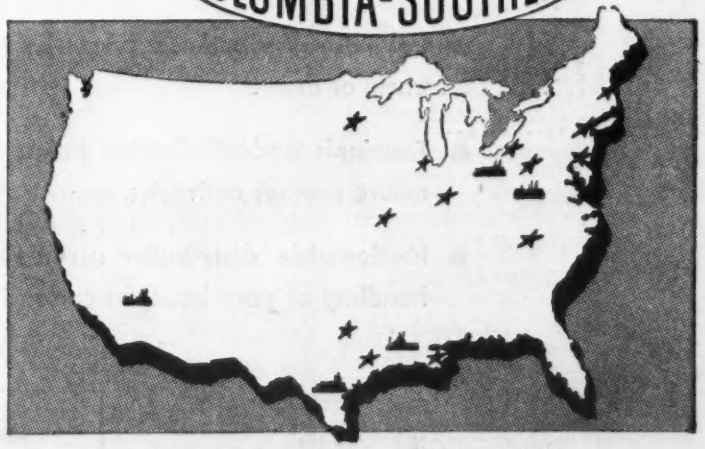
NOW LOOK FOR THIS TRADEMARK

to assure the same high quality in alkalies and related chemicals...

You can rely on the same experienced organization

Whether you've been accustomed to doing business in the past with Columbia Chemical Division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, or with Southern Alkali Corporation, you'll continue to find the same competent personnel—in every department—welcoming the opportunity to serve you as Columbia-Southern . . . through strategically located plants and offices.

Production at all plants is being maintained at the highest possible levels in order to help meet the current requirements of industry. And the same district offices will continue to provide facilities that assure the most careful attention to the needs of your business.



COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES:

Fifth at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

PLANTS: Barberton, Ohio • Bartlett, California • Corpus Christi, Texas • Lake Charles, Louisiana • Natrium, West Virginia

DISTRICT OFFICES: Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Dallas • Houston • Minneapolis • New Orleans • New York Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Water-Soluble—Fusel Oil

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms. sellers' works.
- Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
- Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
- Orange, Acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
- Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
- Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .90 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra lb 2.04 - —
- Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. .65 Nom.

Egg albumen (see Albumen).

Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.33 - 1.35
- Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
- tanners, bbls lb. .06 - .06½

Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .28 - .40

Elecampane root, bls lb. .21 - .25

Elm oark grinding, bls lb. .30 - .35
- powd, bbls, bxs lb 40 - .45
- select, bundles lb. .50 - .55

Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.42.85 - —

Ephedrine synthetic, USP anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .86 - 1.00
- hydrous, bots, 100 ozs oz. .92 - —
- Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. 75 - —
- Sulphate cryst tins, 100 ozs. oz. 72 - —
- powd tins 100 ozs oz. 73 - —

Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
- tanks, works lb. .37 - —

Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram .50 - .60

Epsom salt, tech, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
- l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15

USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
- smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —

Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 150.00 - —

Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 7.50 - 8.00

Eserine, bots. oz.45.00 -50.00

Salicylate, USP, bots oz.32.50 -34.00

Sulphate, bots oz.34.50 -35.50

Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).

Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
- tanks, works lb. .32½- —

Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).

Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., frt. equald lb. .17½- —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
- technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
- tanks, works lb. .15 - —

Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
- anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
- ½-lb. cns lb. .97 - —
- ¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —

solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —

synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —

Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .09¼
- l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .10
- tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - .07½

Ether, nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - 1.10

Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
- 75 cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .21¼
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- .22¾
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - .20

95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- .22
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .23
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½- .20¼

99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- .22¼
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .22¼
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½- .20½

NF, dms, frt. alld lb. .24 - .25

synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- .15¾
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —

95-98%, c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾- .16
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —

99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
- l.c.l., frt alld lb. .16¼- —
- tanks, frt alld lb. .13½- —

Aceteacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —

l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- —

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49¾- —
- less than truckload dlvd lb. .58¾- —
- tanks, works lb. .48¾- —

Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).

Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .68 - .73

Bromide, tech., 96% dms lb. .43 - .47

Butyrate, bots. gal. 6.10 - 6.60

cns., dms., works lb. .80 - 1.02

Carbamate (see Urethane).

Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .20
- cyls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
- tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —

USP, bbls., cyls lb. .22 - .24

Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50

Formate, dms lb. .64 - .73

Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40

Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.80 - 4.13
- cbys., works lb. 3.00 - —

Lactate, dms., works lb. .44¼- —

Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
- less than truckload, works lb. .50½- .60

Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).

Oenanthate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50

Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.

Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).

Silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
- 40% available SiO_2, dms. works lb. .55 - —

Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).

Ethylanilin dms. frt. alld lb. .50 - —

Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
- l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
- tanks lb. .13 - —

Ethylbutyl ketone dms., c.l., works. lb. .33½- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
- tanks lb. .32 - —

Ethylcellulose, fib. dms, 5,000-lb. lots, work lb. .73 - —
- smaller lots, works lb. .75 - .83

Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- —
- l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .12¾- —
- tanks frt. alld., E. of Rockies, lb. .10 —

Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.

Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .26¼ —
- l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
- tanks, frt. dlvd lb. .19¼- —

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)

Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .48 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
- tanks, works lb. .46 - —

Ethyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt alld. E lb. .18¾- —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
- tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —

Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .55 - —

Monobutylether dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¾- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
- tanks, works lb. .22 - —

Monoethylether dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
- tanks, works lb. .19 - —

Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
- tanks, works lb. .18 - —

Monomethylether, dms., c.l. works lb. .22 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
- tanks, works lb. .21 - —

Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
- tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Monostearate, dms lb. .35 - .42¼

Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —

Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP bots oz.11.85 - —

Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidin.)

Ethylvanillin, cns., 25 lbs lb. 7.30 - —
- smaller lots lb. 7.35 - 7.40

Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 3.25

Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb. .10 - .11

Eugenol, pure, USP, cns lb. 3.45 - 4.15

Euphorbia, herb, bls lb. .12 - .14

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton.20.00 -22.00

Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works. ton.11.75 -12.50

Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton.20.00 -22.00
- bulk, c.l., works ton.18.00 -20.00

Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
- light, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
- French, bgs lb. .14½ Nom.
- Indian, bgs, afloat lb. .22 - .23
- Syrian, bgs, afloat lb. .20 - .21

Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .11 - .11¼
- Moroccan, bgs lb. .06 - .06½
- Tunisian, bgs lb. .06½- .07

Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)

Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)

Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate)

Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)

Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric)

Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .83 - .95

Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .15 - —
- water-white, cs., works lb. .20 - —

Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal.33.50 - —
- Oregon, bbls gal. 2.25 - 3.25

Fishberries, bgs lb. .17 - .21

Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).

Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton.135.00 - —

Fishscrap, dried 60% protein bulk, Balto area ton.130.00 - —

Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton.48.50 -50.00

ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton.47.00 -48.00

85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ton.41.50 - —

metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l., ton.38.00 - —

washed gravel, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton.39.00 -40.00

60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton.39.00 - —

65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.40.00 - —

70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.41.00 -43.00

imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton.37.00 - —

Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works lb. .0625- .0675
- l.c.l., E. works lb. .0675- .0725
- tanks, E. works lb. .1420- .045

methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)

Fringetree bark, bls lb .55 - .62

Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs, c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton.38.50 - —
- Illinois mines ton.37.20 - —
- spent, bulk Bayonne ton 2.00 4.00
- imported bgs c.l ton.30.00 -40.00

Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
- tanks, works lb. .10½- —

Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- .29¾
- l.c.l. dlvd. lb 29¾- .30¾
- tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - .28

DO YOU NEED A DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF Formaldehyde?

Look to CELANESE* N. F. FORMALDEHYDE

Here's why it gives you top quality at lower cost:

- Celanese is one of the largest producers of Formaldehyde in the world.
- Production is by oxidation method—using natural gases as raw material.
- Production not dependent on supplies of Methanol.
- Celanese distribution service—by tanker, tank car, tank truck, or drum.
- Terminals and distribution points in strategic locations assure prompt deliveries.
- Nationwide distributor service also means prompt handling of your less-than-carload requirements.

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REVISED FORMALDEHYDE TECHNICAL MANUAL

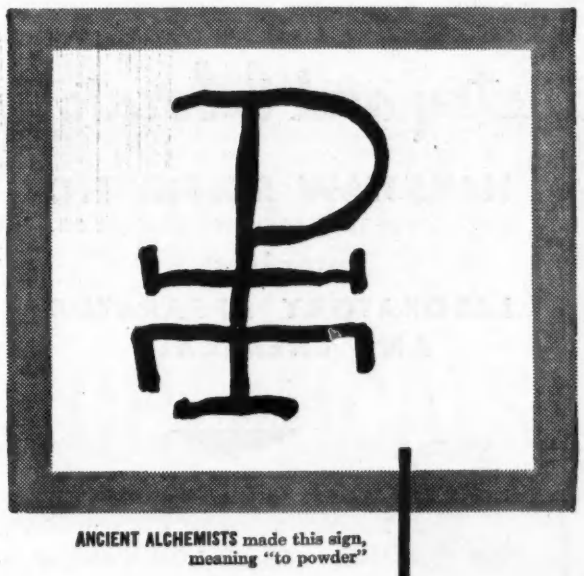
Write now for the revised technical manual on Formaldehyde—37 pages of detailed information, including a special 4-page section on Formcel* (Formaldehyde-alcohol solutions). Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 706-J, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York.

ACETIC ACID • ACETALDEHYDE • FORMALDEHYDE • PARAFORMALDEHYDE • ACETONE • BUTYL ALCOHOLS • METHANOL
NORMAL PROPANOL • BUTYLENE GLYCOLS • DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL • PROPYLENE GLYCOL • PROPYLENE OXIDE • TRICRESYL PHOSPHATES

Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liquid No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

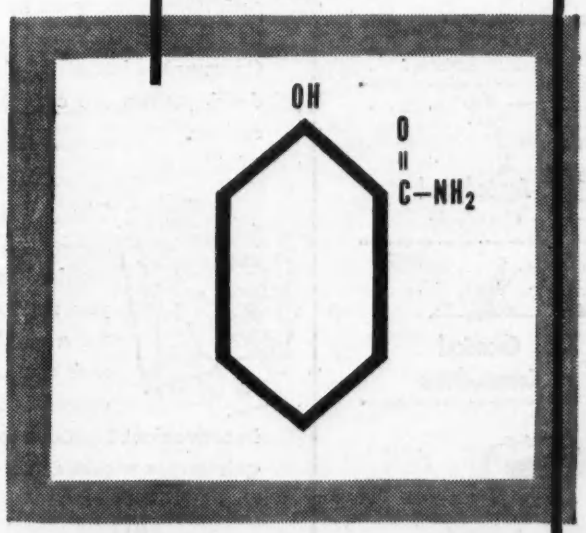
G

G salt, bbls. frt alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N Y Harbor 86 octane, tanks, gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane tanks gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U S. motor 86 octane tanks, gal. .1275- .13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.25 - —
Geisenium root, bls lb. .25 - .26
Gentian root, bls lb. .18 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.70
standards, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 2.60
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots lb. 7.75 - 8.50
root, African, bls lb. .32 - .32½
Cochin unbleached, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .63 - .64
No. 2, bgs lb. .62 - .63
No. 3, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .59 - .60
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .31 - .32
Ginseng root cs lb. 13.00 - 16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate)
cryst., bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. ton 45.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 50 00 - —
Glue, bone calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .23 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. 1c per lb higher than c.l
ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .30
122-149 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .32
150-177 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .37
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .38
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .39
331-362 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .39
363-394, bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .40
395-427, bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .41
428-460, bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .44
495-529 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - .45
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 1c higher than c.l bbls ½c more than bgs
Glycerin crude saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .41½- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - .38½
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54 - .54¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54½- .54¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .53½- .53¾
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53¾- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .55 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .55¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .54¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54⅝- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53⅝- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30% dms. c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19 —
tanks works lb. .18 —
Gold chloride, acid brown, bots oz. 23.50 - 24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 21.00 - 21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb 13 13½
Goldenseal root bls lb 3.75 4.25
powd. bxs. lb 4.25 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride photo, bots oz. 13 00 - 14.00
USP IX bots oz 14 50 15 50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .05 - .09
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .17 - .17½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - —
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .25 - .27
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib., dms., ex whse lb. .25 - —
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .25 - —
Grease, brown, loose, dlvd lb. .05¾- —
house lb. .07 - —
white, choice lb. .09½- —
yellow lb. .07¼- —
Green, brilliant thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C. & of Miss. including St. Paul Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10% bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20% bbls., same basis lb. .40½ - —
21-25% bbls., same basis lb. .41¼ - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾ - —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½ - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, color content 46-50%, bbls., same basis, lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾- —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼
Chrome green prices are ½c higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga. La (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N C, S C, Tenn. Texas (Dallas, Ft Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha St. Joseph; 1c higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs. frt alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, sulfur)
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molyhdated PMA, bbls., works lb 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA kgs lb 5.00 - —
Paris (see P)
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works lb 4.40 —
resinated lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable lb 1.71 —
Pigment B kegs lb 1.35 —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .23 .25
Guaiac resin, NF cs lb .55 .60
ordinary, cs lb .49 .51
Guaiacol, cryst tins lb 1.90 —
Liquid NF bots, cbys lb 2.15 2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms lb 3.15 3.20
Guarana powd cs lb 1.50 1 75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb .35 .45
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb .16½- .17
powdered, USP bbls lb .21 .22
Gum, asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .40 - .45
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose bgs 23,000 lbs or more, works, frt alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No 1 bgs lb 25 .27
No. 2, bgs lb. 20 .22
No. 3 bgs lb 17½ 19½
Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb 32 33
CBB, bgs lb 27 28
CNE bgs. lb No prices.
DBB, bgs lb 27 28
DK, bgs lb 22 24
dust, bgs lb 12½ 13½
soft, MA, bgs lb 25 26
WS, bgs lb No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. 27 28
nubs, bgs lb 32 33
seeds, bgs lb 20 21
sorts, bgs lb 24 25
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb 26 27
nubs, bgs lb 40 41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb 23 .25
dust bgs lb 08 .10
E, bgs. lb 14 .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs lb 13½- .14½
nubs and chips bgs lb 08 .10
black, bold, bgs lb 13½ .14½
unscraped bgs lb 11 .12
nubs and chips bgs lb 10 11
pale, chips bgs lb 14 16
nubs bgs lb 27 28
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - .36
No 2 bgs lb 23 25
No 3 bgs lb 09½ 11
dust bgs lb 09½ 11
seeds, bgs lb 12½ 13½
Gum, elemi, cns lb. .24 - .28
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid Atl States, N.E. States Minneapolis, N C, Ohio, St Louis St Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .17½- —
wood-rosin type dms c.l dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc lb. .17½- —
Euphorbium, cs lb. .20 - .35
Galbanum, cs lb. .75 .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. .70 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti No 2 bgs lb 35 .37
No 3 bgs lb 31 33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin)
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .55 - .56
No. 2, bbls lb. .48 - .49
(lo. 3, bbls lb. .44 .45
Kauri, bgs. lb. 31½- .32¾
Kino, cs lb 1.15 - 2.40
Locust beanf, powd., bgs lb. .32 - .39
Mastic, cs lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum siftings cs lb. .16 .18
tears, cs. lb. .20 .50
Opium (see O)
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks lb No stocks.
Scammony, cs lb 1.50 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha bgs lb 10 11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.80 4.10
No 2, cs lb 3.50 4.00
No 3 cs lb 2.75 3.50
powdered, USP bbls lb 1.25 1.35
Yacca bgs lb .06 —



ANCIENT ALCHEMISTS made this sign, meaning "to powder"

MODERN PHARMACISTS recognize this symbol of salicylamide, a powder with possibilities—



A stable compound with analgesic properties

Monsanto Salicylamide has indicated analgesic qualities that are worthy of study by pharmaceutical manufacturers especially in view of its stability. Monsanto offers salicylamide, a member of the salicylate family, *as a chemical*. Qualified persons, associated with pharmaceutical manufacturing organizations, are invited to write for technical information and samples. Address the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

Chemical and Physical Properties of Monsanto Salicylamide

Formula: $HOC_6H_4CONH_2$; M. Wt. 137.06

Appearance and Color: White to light cream-colored powder.

Melting Point: 139°C.

pH of Saturated Water Solution at 28° C.: 5.0 approx.

Solubility: (approx.)
Water at 30° C. 0.2%
Water at 47° C. 0.8%
20% Cane Sugar Solution. . . . . Same as above
50% Cane Sugar Solution. . . . . Same as above
Glycerin at 5° C. 2.0%
Glycerin at 39° C. 5.0%
Glycerin at 60° C. 10.0%
Propylene Glycol at 5° C. . . 10.0%

Taste: Initially somewhat bitter. Produces definite sensation of warmth on the tongue and in the throat.

Miscellaneous: Forms water-soluble sodium salt with NaOH or Na_2CO_3 at pH of about 9.

Monsanto Pharmaceuticals

Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.
Acetylsalicylic Acid, U.S.P. (aspirin)
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P.
Caffeine, U.S.P.
Calcium Phosphate, Di
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P.
Chloramine-T
Ferric Phosphates
Glycerophosphates
Magnesium Phosphates
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
para-Aminosalicylic Acid
Phenol, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Saccharin, U.S.P.
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium Phosphate, Di
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide, U.S.P.

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MONSANTO CHEMICALS—PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Gypsum—Laurel Leaves

Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., medicine Lodge, Kan. ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore frt. equald.ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y ton.14.40 - —
English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton.48.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.53.00 -56.00
small quantities lb. .04 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns lb. 3.40 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole bls lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder bxs lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
powder bxs lb. .35 - .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste No. 1 bbls. l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .32 - .35
Henna leaves, bls lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls, bgs lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N Y C. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —
USP dms. 500 lbs or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms. 50 lbs. up, frt. alld lb 17.00 - —
works lb.16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld lb 18.00 - —
works lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots., kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride-laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo. lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz.13.75 -13.95
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Hops, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb bls lb. .15 - .18
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots oz.31.00 -32.50
Hydrochloride, NF bots oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide dms. fib. cans., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½ - .26¼
Hydrogen peroxide, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .22 - .26¼
tanks lb. .20¾ - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., frt. equald lb. .76 - .84
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 7.90 - 8.40
Hyoscin salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots oz.13.50 -15.00
Hypernic extract cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs lb. .50 - .58

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF dms lb .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls lb .26 - .28½
Indol CP bots lb.17.50 -21.00
Inositol dms., dlvd lb 4.90 - —
tins, dlvd lb 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.70 - 1.90
resubl., USP, bots., jars lb 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin NF dms lb 6.50 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans lb. 8.15 -11.50
Beta, cans lb. 9.60 -17.50
Methyl, dms., cns lb. 7.00 -10.65
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 6.85 - 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 7.10 - 7.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate liquid 28 bbls., c.l., works lb .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 09¾ - —
solut., USP 1X, cbys lb .16 - —
djns lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NFA, bots lb.12.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 8.25
USP, dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
solut. 42 Be 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran. dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous Gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF dms lb 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .24¼ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .84 - .85
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. 78 - .91
Reduced, NF, kgs lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 4% Fe, dms, frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .41 - —
ton lots lb. .42 - —
less ton lots lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .30½ - .33⅛
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. 25½ 28½
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .75 - .97
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .75 - .97
Methacrylate, dms. works lb .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms. works lb .90 - .93
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - .14¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .60 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .43 - .45
powd., bbls, bxs lb. .48 - .50
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .08 - .15
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .75 - .80
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, fiber, dms lb. .08 - .16¼
colloidal, fiber, dms lb. .15 - .15¼
Kava Kava root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. tanks, gal. .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 - .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .09 - .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w., tanks gal. .101 - —
Okla.-Tex. 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0925- .09625
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lanolin, USP, dms., works lb. .34 - .38
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .36 - .40
USP, dms., works lb. .35 - .39
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago lb. .17 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb. .12 - .12¼
Portuguese, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls., futures lb. .12 - .12½

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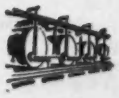
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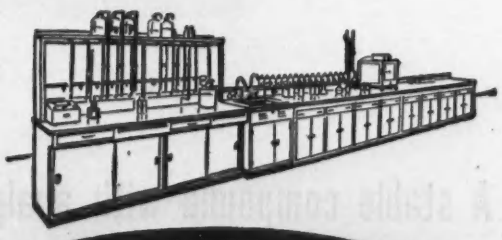

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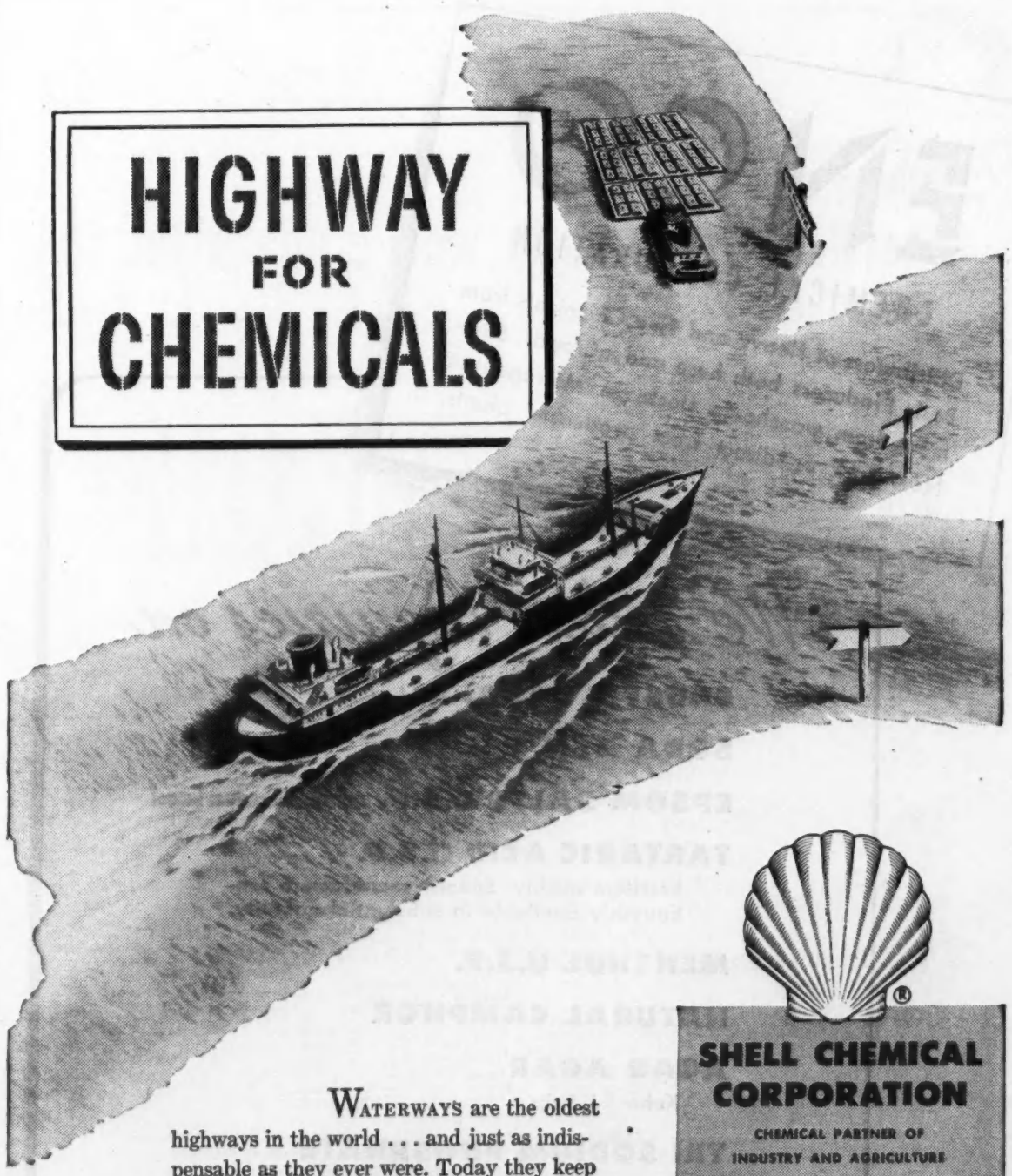
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald ..lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. fb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls. ..lb. .16 - .20
select, bls. ..lb. .65 - .70
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .22 - —
gran. bbls. ..lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls. ..lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., dms. ..lb. .32 - —
gran. powd., dms. ..lb. .33 - —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..lb. .29¾- —
1-lb bgs., c.l. ..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .43 - —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. ..lb. .1919- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .2019- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride dms ..lb. .39 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars ..lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms lb. .34½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N.Y. ..lb. .19 - —
St. Louis ..lb. .1880- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34½- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .35 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35½- —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis.. lb. .36 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J. 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. ..lb. .17¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. ..lb. .24¼- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd. ..lb. .31¾- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. ..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .22¼- —
Oleate fused bbls ..lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works ..lb. .31¾- —
60% PbO dms., works ..lb. .30¼- —
Peroxide powd., tech., bbls ..lb. .41 - .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .42½- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2155- .2157
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .2255- .2257
97%, PB_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis ..lb. .2280- .2355
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .2380- .2455
96% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis ..lb. .2305- .2380
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .2405- .2480
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd. ..lb. .28½- —
Salicylate normal, dms., works, lb. .47¾- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l. ship't pt., frt. alld ..lb. .1805- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., c.l. ..lb. .54 - —
ton lots ..lb. .55 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. ..lb. .43 - —
ton lots ..lb. .44 - —
less ton lots ..lb. .45 - —
Sulphate, see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate)
tribasic, dms., works ..lb. .27½- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. ..lb. .15½- —
24% Pb, dms ..lb. .21 - —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2010- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .2110- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1715- .2271
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1815- .2371
basic sulphate, ogs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1919- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .2019- —
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .21 - —
unbleached c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..lb. .20 - —
Lemon peel, bls ..lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns ..lb. .20¾- .27
powd., bbls ..lb. .31 - .35
Root, bls ..lb. .08 - .09
5-lb bundles cs ..lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbl ..lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l. works lb. .05¼- .06¼
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ..ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.ton.18.00 - —
Annville, Pa ..ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ..ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ..ton.14.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ..ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ..ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ..ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ..ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ..ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ..ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ..ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ..ton.10.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ..ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ..ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ark. ..ton.10.25 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ..ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ..ton.11.00 - —
McNeil, Tex ..ton. 9.50 - —
Mosher, Mo ..ton.10.25 - —
Redick, Florida ..ton.13.50 - —
Scioto, Ohio ..ton. 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ..ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa ..ton.11.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass. ..ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ..ton.14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ..ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ..ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ..ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ..ton.12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ..ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ..ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ..ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ..ton.12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ..ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ..ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ..ton.13.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ..ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ..ton.12.00 - —
Longview, Ala ..ton.13.50 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ..ton.13.50 - —
Manistique, Mich ..ton.8.50 - —
McNeil, Tex ..ton.13.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ..ton.12.50 - —
Petoskey, Mich ..ton.10.00 - —
Redick, Fla ..ton.16.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ..ton. 9.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ..ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ..ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa ..ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ..ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ..ton.17.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ..ton.15.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ..ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ..ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ..ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ..ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ..ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ..ton.13.50 - —
Kingston, Ala ..ton.13.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ..ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ..ton.16.00 - —

Lime, spray, paper bgs.
McNeil, Tex ..ton.16.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ..ton.12.50 - —
Redick, Florida ..ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me ..ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ..ton 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ..ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa. ..ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ..ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms ..lb. 6.25 - 6.60
ex lignaloe wood, dms ..lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 85-92%, dms ..lb. 6.15 - 6.45
96-98%, dms. ..lb. 6.60 - 7.35
ex petitgrain, bots ..lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works ..lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works ..lb. 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls ..lb. .34 - .38
without leaves, bls ..lb. .40 - .48
Linseed meal expeller, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ..ton.67.00 Nom.
extracted, 36%, same basis ..ton.67.00 Nom.
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld ..lb. .2065- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .2165- —
Lithium benzoate, dms ..lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald ..lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Carbonate NF, bbls., kgs ..lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms ..lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs ..lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls ..lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works ..lb.10.25 -14.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms. ..lb. .80 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms ..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .0750- .079
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .0825- .089
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .09¾- .10
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .10¾- .11
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls ..lb. .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls ..lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, NF ..lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works ..oz.34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ..lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 ..lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls ..lb. .60 - .65
Lupulin tins ..lb 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs ..lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots ..kilo 145.00 - 149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls ..lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls ..lb 1.85 Nom
Siauw, No. 1, bls ..lb. 1.12 - 1.15
West Indian, cs ..lb. 1.13 - 1.15
broken, cs ..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Madder, Dutch, bgs ..lb. No stocks.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - 34¾
synth, rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light ctns ..lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls ..lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton.36.30 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars ..lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. frt. alld ..lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt equald ..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. frt alld ..lb 11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald ..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld ..lb 13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l. frt alld ..lb 12¼- —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald ..lb 11¾- —
l.c.l. frt alld ..lb 12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald ..lb. 13 - —
l.c.l. frt alld ..lb 14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucestershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations
Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., 40 tons, works, frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
15 tons, same basis ..lb. .12¼- —
smaller lots, same basis ..lb. .14½- —
powd., dms., works ..lb. .12¾- .15
bbls., c.l., works ton.45.00 —
hydrous, flake, l.c.l., works ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms, cns ..lb 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs ..lb. .29 - .30



WATERWAYS are the oldest highways in the world . . . and just as indispensable as they ever were. Today they keep vital chemicals flowing to you.

Ocean tankers for the shipment of bulk chemicals—pioneered by Shell—and river barges supply Shell marine storage terminals at key industrial centers throughout the country.

Facilities are so co-ordinated that bottlenecks in deliveries are eliminated *before* they happen. Result: Service . . . fast and dependable.

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CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE
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Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark
IN CANADA
Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited
Toronto • Montreal • Vancouver

Magnesium Hypophosphite—Mica, Wet-Grd., Rubber

Magnesium hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF bbls lb 75 - —
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less ton lots lb. .44 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb lots lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots lb. .48 - .50
bulky and super grades, 2c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms. c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1¼c higher

Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 - 1.10
Blue, bls. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .43 - .45
Manganese acetate bbls lb. .33¼- —
Arsenate bgs lb 12 - 12½
Borate tech., bbls lb. .24 - .28½
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —

Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls.lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less tons lb. .44 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S.E. ton.77.00 - —
feed grade, 80% bgs., dlvd., S. E lb 05¼- .07
75%, bgs. c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.88.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .22¼- —
Mangrove bark E Africa 38% tan nin, c.l., ex dock ton.62.50 - —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.58.00 -59.00

Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb 40 - .43
reagent 50-lb. dms., works lb 85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls lb. .32 - .33
Chilean, bls. lb. .23 - .24
French, bls. lb. .32 - .33
Peruvian, bls. lb. .22 - .23
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .06 - .06½

Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs., lb. 9.50 Nom.
Chinese, cs. lb.10.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, racemic, cus. lb. 8.10 - 8.60
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate)
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, VIII powd., fib. dms lb. .5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine kgs. frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.02

Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .49 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .32 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., works. lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c per gal. higher
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .59 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.35 - 2.40
extra, cns. lb. 2.80 - 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs. cyls. dlvd lb. .39 .48
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb. .49 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 —
tanks, works lb .07 —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.60 - 3.95
chys., works lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms. l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .50 - —
cns. 50 lbs lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 2.25 - —
Methylal, refined 95% dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots kgs. same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- .11¾
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - .12
Methylheptin carbonate, bots lb.35.00 -45.00
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 9.55
prime, cns lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. ex whse., or frt alld. E lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld E lb. .07¾ —

ENCO

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Distributors of Heavy and Fine Chemicals from Basic Producers both here and abroad. Shipment from warehouse stocks in Metropolitan New York or direct from producers' plants.

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Mica, wet-grd., wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07¼- —
i.c.l. ex whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07¼- —
i.c.l. ex whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ¼c. higher, W of Rockies, 1c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .15½- .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .16 - .17¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - .42¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib., dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, industrial, tanks, New York gal. .32 - —
New Orleans gal. .30 - —
Molybdenum metal 90% Mo. powd. kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld., or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- .11½
i.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .29¾- —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .28¼- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
i.c.l., same basis. lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Morphine, cns oz 12.40 12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb 1.15 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz.40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, bgs lb. .13½- .14
English, yellow, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
German, yellow, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08¼- —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .07½- —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .11½- —
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock ton.52.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton.77.00 - —
J2, bgs, ex dock ton.45.00 Nom.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V M & P.)
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom. crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld lb. .0625 —
78°, dms., c.l. same basis lb. .0765- .0790
i.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l. same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb pkgs., c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude 78°, large lots. lb. .11 - .17
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04468- —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04128- —
3. Houston M c.f. .04769- —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .03729- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .04869- —
6. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .06743- —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .04696- —
7C. San Angelo M c.f. .04696- —
8. Midland M c.f. .04655- —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04424- —
10. Pampa M c.f. .03913- —
Neocinchophen USP dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton.14.25 —
pottery 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N Y ton.16.25 —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodies, cs, works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls, works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted, kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm. 49.40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - .11½
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l lb. .35 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
30-35 cps, 250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .45 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton.120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't unit-ton. 4.90 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., i.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb .38 —
Chinese bgs lb .32 —
Istrian bgs lb .31 —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .56 - .57
splits, bgs lb. .50 - .51
West Indian, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .39 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.90 - 4.25
Almond artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.F.A., bots lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .60 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb.120.00 -150.00
seed, bots lb.100.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .45 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .18¼- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.00
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 3.35 - 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb.12.75 -15.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.45 - —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 3.90 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.45 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood.)
Bone, dms. works gal. .65 .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.35
tech., dms. lb. 2.45 - 2.70
Calamus, cns lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .26 - .42
white, dms. lb. .26 - .45
Cananga, native, cns lb. 9.00 -11.15
rectified, cns lb. 9.50 -13.15
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).

Jefferson's new chemical { intermediate / stabilizer / plasticizer

NONYL PHENOL

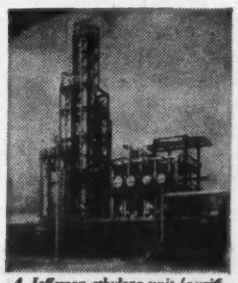
(Formerly Alkyl Phenol C-9)

Properties of Jefferson Nonyl Phenol indicate a wide range of application as

1. an intermediate for non-ionic detergents
2. a stabilizer for ethyl cellulose
3. a plasticizer for cellulose esters
4. an intermediate for other plasticizers
5. a starting material for production of lubricating oil additives and rubber chemicals
6. an antioxidant

A typical description of Jefferson Nonyl Phenol is:

Specific Gravity, 20/4°C	0.949
Hydroxyl Number	255
Color, Pt-Co Scale	200
Refractive Index, 20° C	1.5140
Flash Point (TOC), °F	300
Distillation Range, °C (Modified ASTM)	
IBP	290.0
5 ml.	293.0
50 ml.	295.0
95 ml.	296.5
EP	298.0



A Jefferson ethylene unit (purification section), Port Neches, Texas.

You may secure technical information and experimental samples for research and product development by writing (on your company letterhead, please) to our Market Development Division, Dept. A.

Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc.

711 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS FROM HYDROCARBON SOURCES

ETHYLENE OXIDE
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Oil, Caraway—Oil, Tung

Oil, caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 4.05 - 5.00
Cardamom, NF, bots.....lb.58.00 -70.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.....lb. .3600- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.lb. .3860- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3910- —
tanks.....lb. .3735- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .3760- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3810- —
tanks.....lb. .3635- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .4550- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks.....lb. .32 Nom.
USP, dms., c.l.....lb. .3375- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3425- —
tanks.....lb. .3275- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .3525- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3575- —
tanks.....lb. .3425- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .3350- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3400- —
tanks.....lb. .3250- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l lb. .18 - .20
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.80 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Celeryseed, bots.....lb.16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.280.00 -340.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms .. lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots....lb.30.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms..lb. 1.35 - 2.40
Java, true, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.60
Java type, cns.....lb. .85 - 2.25
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms..lb. 3.35 - 4.00
Oil, coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports..lb. .14 - —
Pac. coast.....lb. .13 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l..lb. .21½- —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .15 Nom.
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .14½- .14¾
Copaiba, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.25
Coriander, USP, bots.....lb.25.00 -32.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02½- —
refined, dms.....lb. .20½- —
tanks.....lb. .18¾- —
Costus, bots.....oz.19.50 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East..lb. .14½- —
tanks, Valley.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, Texas.....lb. .14¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02½- —
salad, dms.....lb. .20 - —
tanks.....lb. .18½- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)
Croton, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns.....lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots.....lb. 5.60 - 7.00
Cypress, bots.....lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, India, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms..lb. 1.25 - 1.55
70-75%, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Oil, fennel, USP, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.25
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.40
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .15 - .15½
10,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13½- —
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units dms..... 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz. 7.00 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.22.50 -26.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.24.00 -30.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.21.00 -24.50
Grapefruit, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Grease, No. 1, dms.....lb. .13 - .15
extra, winter, strained, dms..lb. .16 - .16½
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .16½- .18½
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 3.15
Oil, juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots.....lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns ..... lb. .65 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, dms., cns.....lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.25
38-40%, ester, cns.....lb. 6.25 - 7.10
40-42%, ester, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Spike, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Messina, cns. .....lb. 3.65 - 8.20
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.55 - 4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns..lb. 8.10 - 8.60
West Indian, cns.....lb. 8.05 - 9.25
expressed, West Indian, cns..lb. 7.25 -15.00
terpeneless, bots.....lb.45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3. lb. .1940- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20 - .20½
tankcars .....lb. .1840- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1870- —
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms.....lb. 3.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 8.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .12 - —
refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .1810- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1910- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1690- —
tanks.....lb. .15½- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms lb. .25 Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .37 - .38
20°, dms. .....lb. .36 - .37
30°, dms. .....lb. .34 - .35
Neroli, NF, French bots .....lb.115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns .....lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.35 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.10
Oiticica, liquid, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
tankcars .....lb. .25 - .25½
Oleo, extra, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine, bots ..... lb. 8.00 —
Olive, commercial, dms .....gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid....gal. 2.25 - 2.40
foots, dms.....lb. .18 - .18½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.....lb. .80 - 1.50
expressed USP Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Florida, cns., dms .....lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Messina, cns .....lb. 4.00 - 5.85
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.223.00 —
Origanum, Spanish, cns ..... lb 2.30 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms.....lb. .20 - —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 7.35 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms .....lb.13.00 -23.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .15¾- —
refined, dms.....lb. .21½- —
tanks .....lb. .18¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 7.25 - 8.25
redist., USP, dms .....lb. 7.60 8.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla crude dms .....lb No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms.....lb. 4.60 - 5.75
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 2.85
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .76½- —
l.c.l., whse .....gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .127 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .10 —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .24 Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic)
Rice bran, clarif., dms .....lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz.40.25 -50.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .85 - 1.10
USP, cns., dms .....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Rue, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Safflower, dms., l.c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Sage, clary, bots .....lb.20.00 -23.50
Dalmatian, cns .....lb.13.00 -15.90
Spanish, cns .....lb. 1.00 - 2.65
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb.11.50 -14.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .13 - —
refined, alkali, dms .....lb. .1810- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1910- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1690- —
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.25
natural, brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms..lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Savin, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns .....lb No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works .....gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .33 - —
tanks, works .....gal 20 —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills .lb. .13¾- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis lb. .03 - —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .1773- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1818- .1863
tanks .....lb. .1698- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .1673- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1723- .1773
tanks .....lb. .1573- —
salad, dms.....lb. .18½- —
tanks .....lb. .16¾- —
Spearmint, USP, dms..... .....lb. 7.10 - 7.50
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1830- .1880
tankcars .....lb. .1720- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms....lb. .1710- .1760
tankcars .....lb. .16 - —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.20 - 3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 5.00
Southern, cns. .....lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .13¾- .15
Tanay, dms .....lb. 8.60 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works. .0488- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0545- —
whse. .....lb. .0655- —
tanks, works .....lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms. extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse. N.Y.C. ..... gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.....lb. 1.95 - 3.75
white, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills.....lb. .38½- .39
imported, dms., c.l.....lb. .40 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .40½- —
tanks .....lb. .39 - —

Flavor is the thing that makes your product stand out from others. And Exchange Oil of Orange *has* the flavor...that distinctive and preferred taste unique to oranges grown in the sunny, sheltered valleys of California.

Try Exchange Oil of Orange for yourself. Give it all your tests for *quality, uniformity* and *strength.* You'll like it...and you'll buy it!

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OIL OF
ORANGE
U.S.P.

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DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick Street, New York 14, N. Y.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.
Distributors for:
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.
Producing Plant:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Oil, Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns. dms. lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 25.00 - 32.50
Haitian, cns lb. 22.00 - 36.00
Java, cns lb. 35.00 - —
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal. 10.00 - 13.00
White, mineral, tech., 50-65% vis., dms c.l., N Y gal. .54½ - .57½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 60½ - .62½
65-75 vis., dms. same basis, gal. .55½ - .58½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61½ - .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½ - .59½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½ - .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62½ - .65½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68½ - .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½ - .71½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .76½
175-185 vis., dms. c.l., same basis gal. .72½ - 76
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78½ - .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms. c.l. same basis gal. .75½ - 78
l.c.l., same basis gal. .81½ - .83
345-355 vis., dms. c.l., same basis gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 5.75 - 14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.25 - 19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 7.25 - 8.25
Wormwood, cns lb. 6.60 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb. 18.00 - 30.00
extra, bots lb. 25.00 - 40.00
Madagascar bots lb No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .18½ - —
Olivine aggregate c.l., mines ton 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh bulk c.l. works ton 10.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l. works ton 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns lb. 19.20 - 19.45
gran., USP, cns lb. 21 65 - 21 90
powd. USP cns lb. 21 65 - 21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Penn and N. C. E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Penn. and N C. E of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala. Fla. Ga. La. (Shreveport); 1¼c Miss. N. C. S. C. Penn. Dallas and Ft. Worth Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2490 - .2492
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kegs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls lb. .12 - .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .11 - .14
sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs lb. .14 - .18½
Mexican, bgs lb. .18½ - .19
Portuguese bgs lb. 15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls. lb. .14 - .15
powdered bbls. bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 33 - —
tanks same basis lb. 31 - —
Orthoanisidin bbls lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Orthochlorabenzaldehyde, d m s. works lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, d m s., dlvd. lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30 C. non-ret., dms., c.l. frt equald lb. .196 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C. non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¾ - .13¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾ - .14¼
tanks, same basis lb. .10¼ - .11¼
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin xxx lb 54 - 55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .30 - .31
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb. 75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works. lb. .30 - .44
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.23 - 5.38

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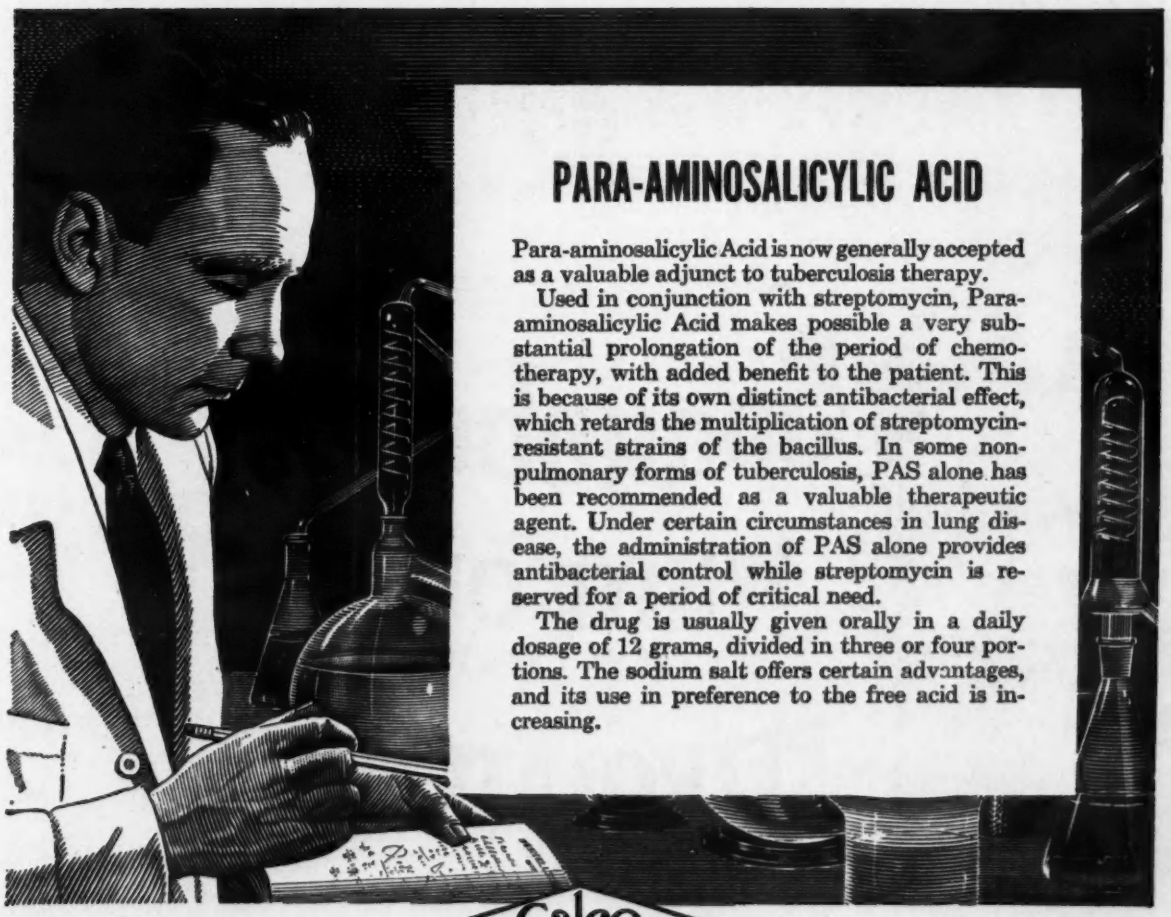
Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb. 5.75 - 6.23
Pancreatin, USP., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. lb. 6.45 - 9.00
Ceylon, cs lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.30
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs lb. .27 - .29
Czech, bgs lb. .36 - .37
Moroccan, bgs lb. .26 - .27
Spanish, bgs lb. .34 - .40
Para-anisidin cns, works lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 - 21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .96 - —
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - —
Paracresol, 98% dms. dlvd lb. .50 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½ - .15½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745 - —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745 - —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755 - —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0770 - —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0809 - —
Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .16½ - —
works lb. .14½ - —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .18 - —
works lb. .15½ - —
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .18½ - —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery lb. .21 - —
works lb. .18½ - —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½ - —
works lb. .12½ - —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .16 - —
works lb. .13½ - —
1,000 lbs., N. Y delivery lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½ - —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½ - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. lb. .19¾ - —
1,000 lbs. lb. .20½ - —
smaller lots lb. .23 - .30
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Paranitroanilin dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .48½ - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works. lb. .21 - .23
Paranitrophenol kgs. works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene kgs. frt alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine redistilled. dms works lb 2.30 - 2.60
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs. c.l., works. l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½ - —
lb. .42 - —

Oil, Turkey Red—Penicillin, Procaine

Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 28½ - —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. 72 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
lb. .52 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide bbls., works lb 70 - —
flake, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
works lb. .25 - —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
flake, frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
Pareira brava root, hole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs lb. 40 - 48
powder bxs lb. 43 - 50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .38
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .26 - .28
Peanut meal, 45½, sacked, mills, ton 83.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd. bbls lb 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units vl. 15½ - —
500,000 units vl. 28 - —
1,000,000 units vl 52 - —
2,000,000 units vl 1 00 - —
potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 unit. 04 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .03½ - —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units. .04 - —



PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID

Para-aminosalicylic Acid is now generally accepted as a valuable adjunct to tuberculosis therapy.

Used in conjunction with streptomycin, Para-aminosalicylic Acid makes possible a very substantial prolongation of the period of chemotherapy, with added benefit to the patient. This is because of its own distinct antibacterial effect, which retards the multiplication of streptomycin-resistant strains of the bacillus. In some non-pulmonary forms of tuberculosis, PAS alone has been recommended as a valuable therapeutic agent. Under certain circumstances in lung disease, the administration of PAS alone provides antibacterial control while streptomycin is reserved for a period of critical need.

The drug is usually given orally in a daily dosage of 12 grams, divided in three or four portions. The sodium salt offers certain advantages, and its use in preference to the free acid is increasing.

Calco

★ ★ BULK PHARMACEUTICALS ★ ★

Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
. . . Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Tri Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P. (powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Para Aminosalicylic Acid*
Phenothiazine N.F. (regular and drench grades for veterinary use)
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use

*and sodium salt

*In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

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BOUND BROOK, N. J.

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CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION • AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
3505 North Kimball Avenue, Chicago 18, Illinois

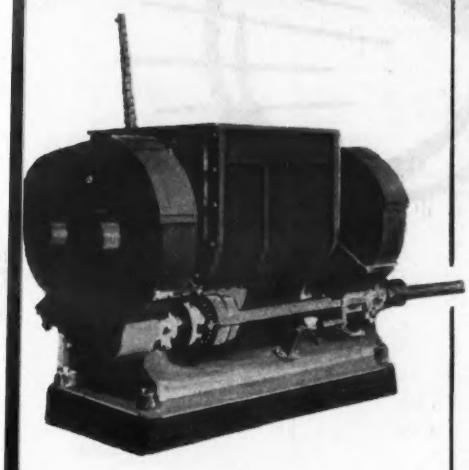
REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION • NORTH AMERICAN CYANAMID, LIMITED
P. O. Box 10, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P. Q.
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ontario

Penicillin, Sodium—Phosphate, Defluorinated

Penicillin, sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.10¾	—
200,000 units	vl.	.16	—
500,000 units	vl.	.30½	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.57	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots..100,000 units.		.04	.50
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol dms. c.l., works frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.29
truckload 20,000 lbs., min., same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	.37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane industrial tanks group 3	gal.	.12	.13½
Pepper, black, bags, spot, ex whse.	lb.	1.66	—
Nov. delivery, bgs	lb.	1.62	—
Dec. delivery, bgs	lb.	1.57	—
Dec. shipment, bgs	lb.	1.50	—
Jan. shipment, bgs	lb.	1.47	—
March shipment, bgs	lb.	1.45	—
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs	lb.	.30	.31
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.28	.29
Japanese hontakas, bgs	lb.	.32	.33
birdseyes, bgs	lb.	.42	.44
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.28	.29
Mississippi sports, bgs., source.	lb.	.30	.31
Nigerian, caps, bgs	lb.	.24	.25
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.46	.47
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.27	.28
White, bgs	lb.	2.45	2.50
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls.	lb.	.50	.52
imported bls	lb.	.80	.90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	—
Peru, balsam, dms	lb.	2.05	2.40
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05¾	.05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅛	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04⅛	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	.07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09⅛	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅝	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05¾	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅜	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅜	—
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.07¼	.07½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	.07⅛
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07½	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.06¼	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07¾	.08
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06½	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05⅞	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅜	—
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California	bbl	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl	2.42	2.83
Louisiana Arkansas	bbl	2.08	2.90
Petroleum, crude, at wells, Montana	bbl	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl	3.82	—
Upper field	bbl	4.25	—
Texas, East	bbl	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl	2.23	2.65
West	bbl	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl	1.28	2.875
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl	1.95	2.15
light, tanks refinery	bbl	2.00	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl	2.80	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl	2.48	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl	2.51	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl	2.34	—
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl	2.31	—
N. Y. Harbor	bbl	2.45	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl	2.43	—
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl	2.48	—
Portland, Me.	bbl	2.54	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl	2.47	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl	2.34	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.075	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	.0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.085	—
No. 3	gal.	.08125	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.091	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.08375	.08750
range	gal.	.09125	.09250
Pennsylvania western, No. 1	gal.	.105	—
No 2	gal.	.1025	.1075
No. 3	gal.	.1025	—
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles.	lb.	.167	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y refinery	gal.	.18	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type tanks refinery	gal.	.12125	.12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.157	.197
East coast tanks N. J. N. Y.	gal.	.16	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.19½	—
Boston	gal.	.18	—
Buffalo	gal.	.18½	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.18½	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.19½	—
Naptha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.16½	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16	—
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.12	.145
high-solvency, 200-265 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast	gal.	.25½	—
25-26° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	—
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32	—
26-27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.33
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
32° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½	.33
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles.	gal.	.147	—
Portland, Ore	gal	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle Wash	gal.	.158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19½	—
Newark	gal.	.18½	—
New York	gal.	.18½	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.18	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.153	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tanks	gal.	.1225	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.14	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1865	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1890	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1675	—
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1590	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1615	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	.21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	.22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	.19¼
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis			
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.54	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Isocyanate, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
Salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb dms., works, lb. lots	lb	1.25	—
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.30	1.60
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works	lb.	27.00	37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.60	—
less than 250 lb. dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.00	—
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½	—
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	1.50	1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	3.85	4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	—
CP, bots., works	lb.	3.13	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone)			
Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib. dms., works	lb.	7.00	—
C.P., bots., fib. dms	lb.	16.00	17.75
tech., fib., dms., works	lb.	10.45	—
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works	lb.	.27½	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)			

ADVERTISEMENT—This entire page is a paid advertisement.

HERE'S YOUR STOCKPILE FOR INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION
GOOD USED EQUIPMENT—AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY!



MIXERS

Baker Perkins (W. & P.) type heavy duty jacketed Mixers; jacketed; double arm; geared both sides; sizes from 15 gal. to 3,500 gal.

Sprout Waldron Monarch type heavy duty double ribbon MIXERS, 240 cu. ft. capacity; internal stuffing boxes; center discharge, 8″ x 8″; bowl, 5′ x 10′.

NEW and Used Dry Powder Mixers up to 5000 lbs.

Lancaster Model EAG4, Mixer complete with Hood Loading Elevator, Dust Collector and other accessories.

Simpson Intensive Mixer, Muller type, 24″ bowl.

Philadelphia 2 Speed Reduction Drives; Ratio 20.1:1; Output 87/29; H.P. 2/.67; RPM 1150/560.

EVAPORATORS, STILLS, REACTORS AND RETORTS

Swenson Quadruple Effect Steel Evaporator with one extra spare body; heating surfaces are 5029-4400-3820-3000 sq. ft. long tube vertical film type; heating elements are 1½″ 12 gauge steel tubes, 24′ long; included are flash heaters, catchalls, flash tanks.

650 gal. Copper Jacketed Vacuum Pan, 54″ x 37″ Str. side.

250 gal. Aluminum Jacketed Vacuum Pan.

Stokes 500 gal. Stainless Steel Evaporator or Reactor with barometric condenser; jacketed.

Rogers 6′ Stainless Steel Vacuum Pan, complete with accessories.

3,500 gal. Jacketed and Agitated Reactor; 200# ASME coded vessel, 16′ x 16′6″ with agitator, motor, condenser, pump, etc.

Dopploy Cast Iron Reactor, 40″ x 60″, jacketed.

2 Type 316 Stainless Steel 50 gal. Jacketed and Agitated Reactors, 30″ x 32″.

Perfect Sphere Copper Vacuum Pan, diameter 76″ complete with dephlegmator.

Zahm & Nagel Continuous Concentrator; 2500 lbs. water per hour evaporated.

Pfaudler made 5000 Gal. Vertical Jacketed Steel Tank; 9′6″ x 9′10½″.

Allberger Karbate Hydrochloric Acid Absorber includes Tower with raschig rings, heat exchanger and accessories.

4 Horizontal Autoclaves, Retorts or Sterilizers or Dryers; 5′x14′ with tracks; capstan closing.

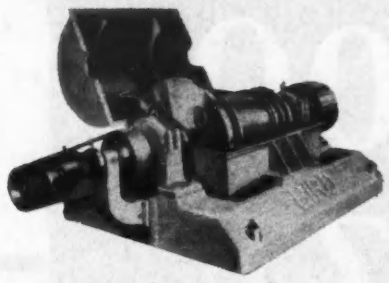
1 Same as above 5′ x 5′6″.

500 gal. Jacketed Stainless Steel Reactor; 6′x30″ with dished heads.

Monel Water Distillation Unit Vacuum Compression Type 50 GPH.

2 Haveg Reactors, 225 gal. and 250 gal. capacity.

FMC FIRST IN CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT-with ...a RENTAL PURCHASE PLAN



CENTRIFUGALS

Continuous Centrifugal Filters by Bird, Laughlin, Baker Ter-Meer, and others.

Sharples Stainless Steel Super Centrifuge Misco type; 3 H.P.

Sharples and De Laval Centrifugals and Clarifiers for all purposes; state requirements.

Tolhurst 40″ Self Balancing Centrifugal Extractor, with copper perforated basket, with 7½ H.P. 2 speed motor.

A. T. & M. Stainless Steel 60″ Link Suspended Centrifugal Extractors with vacuum tight covers.

COLLOID MILLS, HOMOGENIZERS

Premier Liquid Type Colloid Mill Model L-15 with 30 H.P. motor.

Premier Paste Type U3 Colloid Mill; Stainless with 30 H.P. motor.

3 Langsenkamp Stainless Steel Pulpers or Strainers EZ Adjust.

Large Stock of Colloid Mills, Eppenbach, Charlotte, U. S. and others up to 50 H.P.

MILLS

Hammer Mills and Pulverizers; Mikro, Gruendler, Robinson, Williams, Jeffrey, Raymond; all types and sizes.

Pebble Mills from 18″ x 24″ to 60″ x 72″; some with motors, pebbles, etc.

Hardinge Conical Ball Mills; 3′ x 6″; 3′ x 8″; 5′ x 22″; 5′ x 36″; 6′ x 22″; 8′ x 30″. . . manganese, steel, other liners.

Standard make 3 Roll Mills, by Lehman, Day, Ross and others; 12″ x 32″; 16″ x 40″; and others.

Rubber and Textile 3 Roll Calenders, 14″x42″; 18″ x 54″; also Calender Rolls, Steel, Rubber and cloth covered — all sizes.

FILTER PRESSES AND FILTERS

3 Shriver RUBBER COVERED Plate and Frame Filter; 36″ with 35 chambers; closed delivery.

Sperry 36″ ALUMINUM Plate and Frame Filter Press; 33 Chambers; closed delivery.

Filter Presses by Shriver, Sperry, from 12″ to 42″; a few skeletons available too; state requirements.

Oliver, Sweetland Type Pressure Filters, from No. 1 to 12 inclusive.

Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filters, 4′ x 4′; 4′ x 2′.

Industrial Tank Type Pressure Filter, 35″ x 44″; with monel leaves.

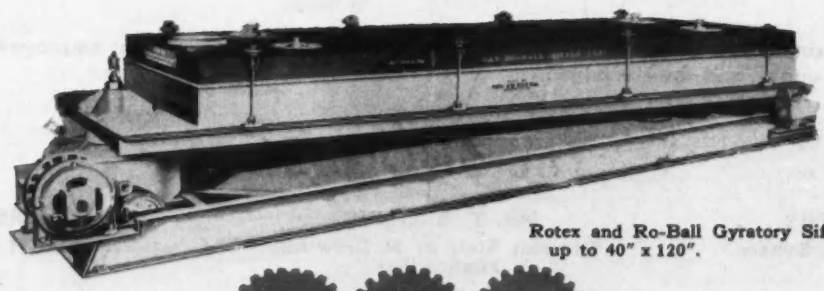
Oliver Continuous Rotary Vacuum Filter. Dorrco type with nickel contact parts, 6′ x 3′.

LIQUIDATING

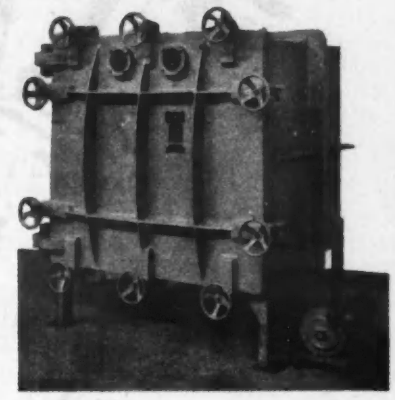
LINSEED OIL - PAINT PLANT

- Silex Lined Pebble Mills
- Lehman Roller Mills
- Hydraulic Presses
- Accumulators
- Bucket Elevators
- Screw Conveyors
- 5 Roll High 48″ Mill
- Lead-Lined Tanks
- Big Steel Tanks
- Filter Presses

LOCATION, N. Y. C.



Rotex and Ro-Ball Gyratory Sifters up to 40″ x 120″.



DRYERS

Buflovac 20 Shelf Vacuum Chamber Dryer, complete with Condenser, Receiver and Vacuum Pump.

Rotary Dryers; Squier Stainless 2′6″x20′; Huhn Dryer 3′ x 12′; Adt Dryer 2′ x 5′; Hersey 3′ x 24′.

Nickel Plated Rotary Drum Dryer, by Black & Clawson, 48″ x 46″.

Stainless Drying or Flaking Rolls, from 32″x50″ to 60″ x 120″.

Louisville Counter Current Monel Lined Dryer, 38″ x 16′ long.

Steel Jacketed Dryer or Cooler, with agitator, 54″ x 18′ long.

Steel Rotary Vac. Dryer, 4′ x 8′ with 10 H.P. motor.

Double Drum Dryers, 2′ x 2′ and 28″ x 60″.

Buffalo chromeplated Drum Dryer Vacuum type, 5′ x 12′ with accessories.

Procter & Schwartz Continuous Apron Conveyor Type Dryer, 44′.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS

Struthers Wells Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger; 1,000 sq. ft.

4 Tanks fabricated of Type 316 Stainless Steel, 200 gal., 250 gal., three with agitators.

Girdler Votator with stainless tube 6″ x 48″; jacketed.

French Oil Mill Curb Press, 24″ x 36″ with two posts 10″ sq. 450 ton pressure complete with hydraulic press.

Williams Ring Roll Mill, ring 10″ x 3″ having three rolls 4″ x 3″ complete with cyclone, dust collector, and vacuum separator.

2 Horix Stainless Steel Gravity-Vacuum 14 Stem Filler; Model HEV 14.

Standard Knapp Automatic Gluer and Sealer; Model 429-606.

Tablet Presses by Stokes and Colton, single punch and rotary models for every need; please state exact requirements.

Climax Sterilizer or Pressure Vessel; rectangular 42″ x 48″ x 8′ steam jacketed; hinged doors both sides.

G.E. Turbine Generator 375 KVA complete with Switchboard and accessories.

Stokes & Smith, Model G1, Auger Powder Filler with vacuum-packed head.

Nobody pays more than FMC for Good Used Equipment

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

157 HUDSON ST. WOrth 4-5900 NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENT—This entire page is a paid advertisement.

$1500 PRIZE CONTEST

Contest starts with the month of November 1951 and ends October 1952 inclusive. (12 months).

Statements will be judged on the basis of sincerity, originality and aptness of thought.

SUBJECT:

"My Happiest Experience With Used Equipment"

Some men know how much they have been helped by used equipment; others do not. This contest is sponsored by the First Machinery Corp. to spread that knowledge as a service to Industry. Your experiences in buying, using or selling equipment to be adapted for another purpose will demonstrate its value.

In this time of emergency, the First Machinery Corp. wants every plant operator to realize that good existing used equipment can be utilized to stretch scarce materials, to eliminate months of delay, to furnish immediate production facilities. That is the prime purpose of this contest.

The RULES!

Write a statement on the subject "My Happiest Experience With Used Equipment". It is not required that the equipment shall have been purchased from FMC.

Entries are limited to one a month for each contestant.

Entries become the property of The First Machinery Corp. with permission to publish, none returned. Winners will be notified by mail as well as publication in this periodical.

This contest is subject to Federal, State and Postal regulations.

Contest open to any person connected with the Chemical and allied industries except employees of the First Machinery Corp., their Advertising Agency and their families.

The JUDGES!

DR. WALTER J. MURPHY.
Editor of American Chem. Society Publications

MR. T. R. OLIVE.
Editorial Staff of McGraw-Hill Publications

MR. FRED R. FIRSTENBERG.
President of the First Machinery Corp.

Send your Contest Entry to Contest Editor, Care of

Cash Prizes are $100. a Month for 12 Months.
$300. for the Best Article of the Year.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

157 HUDSON ST. WOrth 4-5900 NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

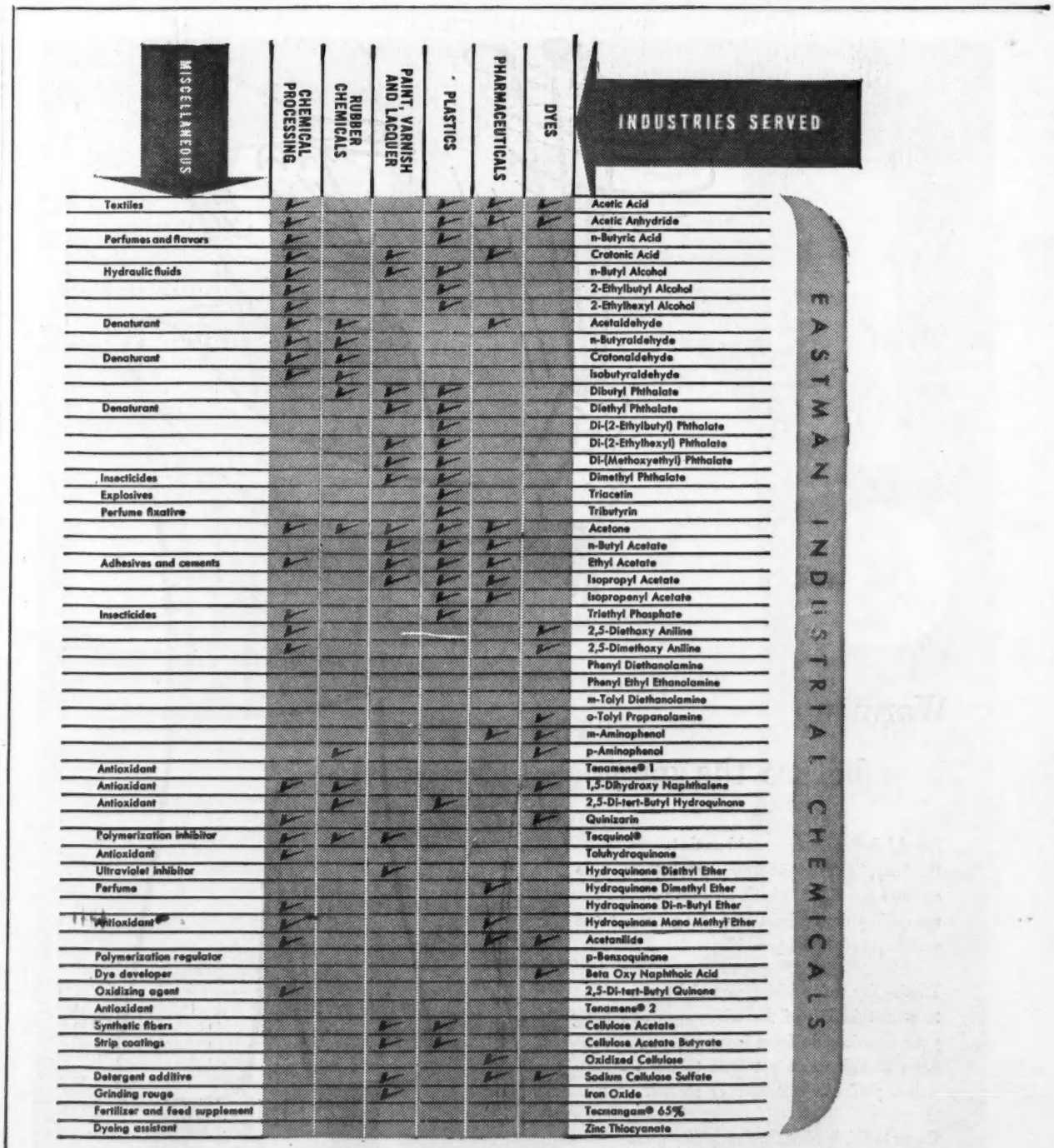
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton 40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short ton 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines short ton 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 —
dms., works lb. .39 .40
Yellow cns lb. .30 .37
dms. c.l lb. 26 —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 11.85 - —
Pentasulphide dms. c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb 13 14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms export lb 33½ .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb 15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 11.85 - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .22½
l.c.l. same basis lb. .20 - .23½
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .22
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls. works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., 100 lbs kilo 13.20 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride NF bots oz. 5.75 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.70 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, afloat, bgs lb. .21 - .21½
Jamaica, bgs lb. .28½- .29
Mexican, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0545- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt equald. lb 1.69 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb 1.72 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., divd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., divd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Piperazine hexahydrate bots kilo 9.00 -10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.09 -10.54
Coaltar 150° F. m.p. bbls., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 37.00 -39.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .07½- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of Paris see Gypsum
Platinum metal works oz. 90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .40 - .45
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 14.70 -15.45
Pokeroot, bls lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms. 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
tristearate, dms. 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .36½
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .37
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36½- .38
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .37 - .41½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .35½- .36½
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .34 - .35
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .32½- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .60 .65
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. .65 - .90
Seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Czech, bgs lb. .16½- .17
Dutch, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Polish, bgs lb. .16½- .17
Turkish, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 10.15 - —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l works 100 lbs 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis works, 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate dms lb. .08 - —
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar)
Borate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton 190.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 253.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton 256.00 - —
Potassium borate in bbls. $34.50 per ton higher.
Bromate, bbls. 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - .37

Potassium carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works—100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd. bbls. dms lb. .21 .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾ .11¾
export dms. 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran. dms lb 31 33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb 26 .27
gran., dms lb. .20 .22
powd. dms lb. .29 .32
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .32 .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38½
powder dms lb 40½ 41½
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .52½- .55
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
Fluoride dms. works lb 24 —
Gluconate, dms. lb 75 79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .31½- .36
Hypophosphite NF, ton lots or less fib dms lb 1.00 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O bulk, mines unit-ton 21 —
Metabisulphite gran. bbls lb 21 —
powd. bbls lb 25 —

Potassium muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified dms lb 42 44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms works lb. .24¾- .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .13 .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms. ton lots lb. 22½- —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.30 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.53
l.c.l. 5 dms or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 6.30
30° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —

Potassium silicate, solut., 40.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .666 - .723
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - —
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton. 36.25- —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran. dms lb 18½ —
powder, dms. lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium, thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
5 tons, works lb. .12¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton. 16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .35 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .93
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .53
Pregnenolone, bots. gm 1.50 - 1.75
Acetate, bots. gm 1.25 - 1.50
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .25 - .28
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb bls. lb. .50 - .55

Phosphate Rock, Curacao—Prince's Pine Herb



Specifications, properties and other typical uses of these chemicals are contained in the 1951 Eastman Industrial Chemicals catalog. Write for your copy.

EASTMAN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY, *Division of Eastman Kodak Company*, KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

SALES REPRESENTATIVES: New York—10 E. 40th St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; Houston—412 Main St. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Procaine Hydrochloride—Rosemary Leaves

Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 2.25 - —
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- .09½
l.c.l. lb. .09½- .10½
tanks lb. .07 .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l. frt alld., E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Propylthiouracil bots. 50 kilos or more kilo. 55.00 —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .55 - .60
Pulsatilla herb, bls. lb. .40 - .55
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½- .04
smaller lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .18 - .26
Purple lake (see Red)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cs. odorless basis, bbls., works gal. 14.00 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 20.80 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 15.50 -16.00
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 —
Pyrites long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 16.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 11.00 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 13.50 -14.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 13.50 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .22 - —
black, cs., works lb. .16 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .15 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .18 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works. lb. .23 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .18 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., works lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex deck, duty extra. lb. .12½- —
Quebracho extract, ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net flask. 218.00 -220.00
Quince seed, bgs lb .90 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF cns., 100 ozs oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .76 - —
Salicylate NF, ctns. 100 ozs oz. .66 - —
Sulphate USP cns. 100 ozs oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans. oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmines).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltars).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton & St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs. lb. .11¾- .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd. lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
MNPI toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs works lb .05¾ .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kegs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toners).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.85 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.45 - 1.60
light shades, kegs, works lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian 15% bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20% bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30% bgs., works lb. .0475- —
35% bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 3.88 - —
Watchung, bbls lb. 1.85 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 4.37 - 4.39
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls lb .50 —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech., grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .83½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .84½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol, monoacetate, NF, dms., lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 48.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .70 - 1.25
powd., bbls. lb. .75 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .33½- —
smaller lots lb. .34 .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .35 .40
Rosemary flowers, bls lb 1.55 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls lb. .07½ - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½

Warm up

before the game

An old duffer we know told us that. He'd say, "Ever notice how much better you do on the back nine? That's because you've warmed up on the front nine. So get smart and warm up before the game!"

That's why we're asking you right now to start thinking of the advantages of buying your caustic soda from Wyandotte. . . . Even though we've got little to sell you, unless you're a customer of record.

Come to think of it, that's a pretty good reason to figure on doing future business with us. Because we're a source you can depend on.

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE
HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • PROPYLENE
DICHLORIDE • AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Wyandotte, Michigan • Offices in Principal Cities

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.80
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.80
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.80
N, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.90
WG, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.60 - 9.03
WW, dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 9.15 - —
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Rotenone (Cube) bbls., works lb.20.00 - —
tech., bbls. works ..... lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ..... ton.48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms.....gram. .03 - .04
smaller lots, fib. dms.....gram. .03½ .04
Ryania (50% powd. ngs. works lb. .20 —

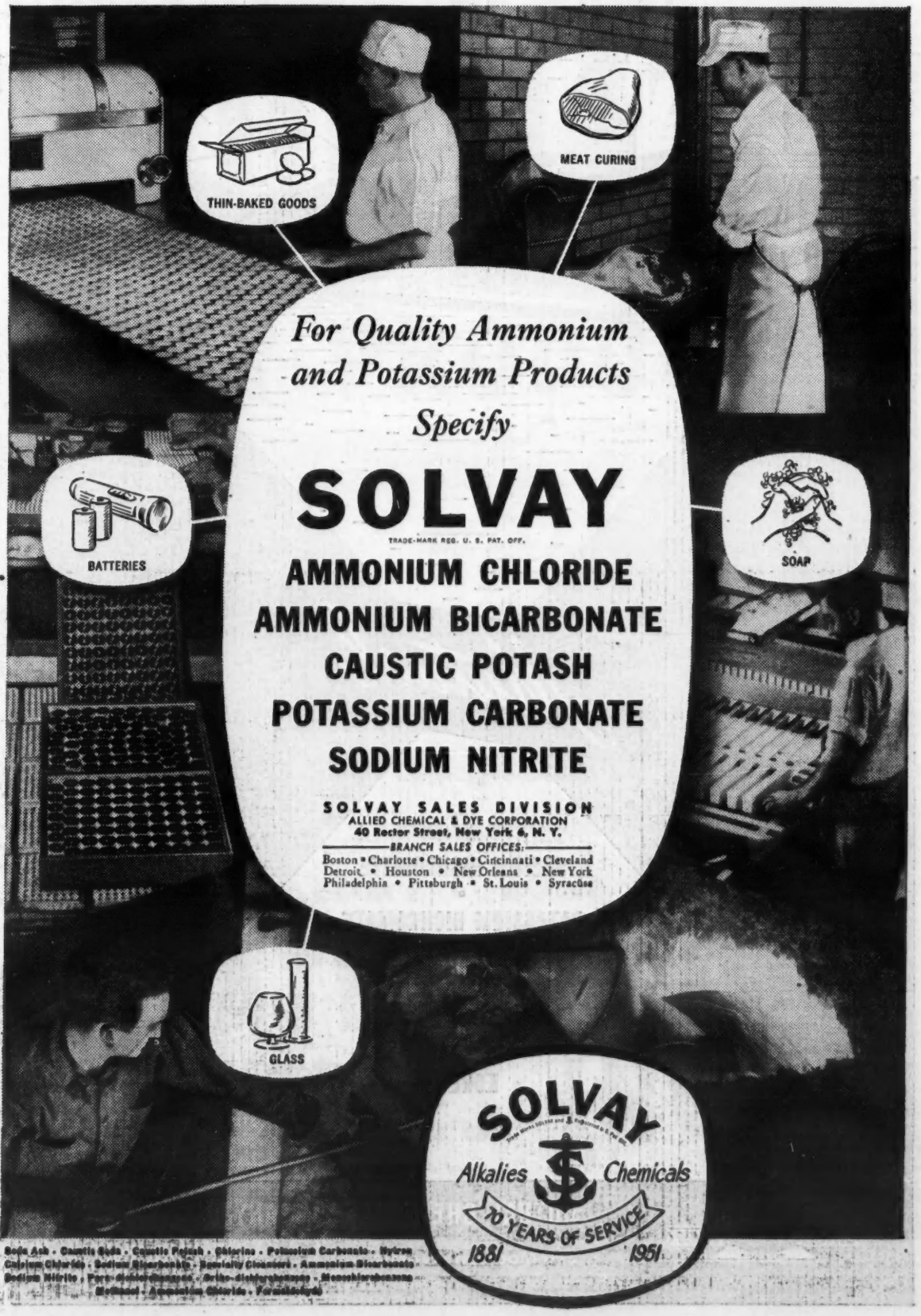
S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls. lb. .45 - .50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.65 — —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.75 1.95
Safflower Egyptian, bls..... lb .65 .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls..... lb. .80 - 1.05
Spanish, USP, tins..... lb.23.50 -27.00
Sage, Cretan, bls ..... lb. 14 .14½
Cyprus, bls. ..... lb. .09 - .11
Dalmatian, bls ..... lb. .65 - .66
Greek, fancy bls ..... lb No stocks.
Officinalis, English, bls ..... lb. .75 - .80
European, bls ..... lb. .35 - .45
Spanish, bls ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls ..... lb. .13½ - .14
Sago flour, refined, bgs..... lb. .09¼ - —
unrefined, bgs..... lb. .0735 - —
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin ctns ..... lb 14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF gran., bbls., kgs..... lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms. ..... lb. 1.07 1.08
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst. bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs.14.15 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs.14.40 -14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons..... 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs.10.75 -11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons..... 100 lbs.10.25 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs.11.75 -12.25
NF, gran. dms ..... lb. 15¾ .17¼
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs.. lb. .65 .66
powd. dms ..... lb .75 .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots ..... oz 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF, dms. cryst., powd., cns. lb.300.00 - 325.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns. kilo. No prices.
Saponin, No. 1, cns ..... lb. 2.75 —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..... lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls ..... lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls ..... lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls..... lb. .35 .40
select, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French bls ..... lb. .11 .12
Spanish, bls ..... lb. .08½ - .09
Saw palmetto berries, bgs..... lb. .30 .35
Scammony, resin (gum) cns.... lb 1.95 2.20
powd. cns ..... lb 2.05 2.30
Root, bgs ..... lb. .10 - .14
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots.oz.16.00 -17.60
Hydrochloride USP, bots ..... oz.84.00 —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½ - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .31 .33
Selenium powd. dms. dlvd lb. 3.25 —
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 .20
sifting, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls..... lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bls ..... lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bls ..... lb. .16 - .19
powdered, bls. oxs ..... lb .20 - .24
Pods, bls ..... lb .30 .35
Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 5.00 Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs. lb. .24 - .24½
natural, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs ..... lb. .25 .30
natural, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .18½
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .59 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.. lb. .66 - —
bbls., 2,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .56 - .57
No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .54 - .55
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs..... lb. .52 - .53
TN, bgs., 10 bgs..... lb. .50 - .51
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph, dry grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., Ill., works ton.25.00 —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs ..... lb. .88 - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .79½ - —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .79⅝ - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .79⅝ - —
100-oz. lots ..... oz. .79⅞ - —
nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .56½ - —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .57½ - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .58½ - —
250-oz. lots ..... oz. .58⅞ - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls ..... lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls..... lb. .45 - .65
Western, bls ..... lb. .30 .33
Skunk cabbage root, bls ..... lb. .35 .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.... ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs ..... lb. .24 .28
Smalt, black, ctns..... lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns ..... lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls..... lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls ..... lb. .27 .31
crushed, bls, bbls..... lb. .22 - .30
powd., bbls ..... lb. .25 - .31

Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.75 4.52
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.05 —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.25 5.02
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs 1.20 —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 —
l.c.l., stock points.. 100 lbs. 4.95 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.55 —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.55 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.70 —
Soda-lime, USP dms ..... lb. .23 .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .11½ .13
NF, gran., dms., works .... lb. .16 —
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls, works lb. .54 - —
NF white powd. dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.40 —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.55 1.65
Aluminate, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .41½ - —

Sodium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Arsenite, dealers, dms. works .. lb. .13½ - .15¼
solution, dms. works .... gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech. bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .35 - .39
USP, bbls. dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. .42 - .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works... lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10¾ .11½
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .14½ - —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 2.65 3.85
l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.80 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide USP bbls. kgs works lb 34 35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms..... lb. 7.00 - 9.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —

Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09½ - .11¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt). USP dms ..... lb. .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works ... lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms., works..... lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .12½ - .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms..... lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, dms ..... lb. .23 - .28
USP XIV, gran., dms ..... lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works. lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms ..... lb. .17 - .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works. lb. .13½ - .15
anhydrous, dms., works. lb. .16 - .17¼
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11 .11¼
95%, bbls c.l., works ..... lb. .11 - —
l.c.l works ..... lb. .11¼ - —
Fluoracetate monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
tribasic ton lots ..... lb 11.00 —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gentisate, 100 lb. fib. dms..... lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms ..... lb. .83 - .85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SOLVAY
Alkalies Chemicals
70 YEARS OF SERVICE
1881 1951
Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash • Chlorine • Potassium Carbonate • Hydrex
Calcium Chloride • Sodium Bicarbonate • Specialty Cleaners • Ammonium Bicarbonate
Sodium Nitrite • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene
Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sodium Glutamate, Monobasic—Sorbitol, Solution, Regular

Sodium glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 1.61 - 1.63
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys. lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride dms. works lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
USP, pellets, 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .21½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms. lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.15
Hyposulphate, pea crystals, bgs., 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms. lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —

Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate bbls. frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l. bgs. works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, annyd., bbls., works. lb. .75 - .85
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate,, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls. lb. 70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dms., bgs., c.l., works. ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
imp. 100-lb bgs. c.l. Atl Gulf. Pac. whse ton.53.50 - —
equiv. c.l., same basis ton.50.00 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
USP gran. dms. lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —

Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake bbls, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis .25 - .27
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- .21¾
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .22
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - —
powd., dms lb. .47 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
USP, dried, powd. bgs., dms. works lb. .19 - .20½

Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.55 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 -10.75
ferric dms. 1,500 lbs. works. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .42 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 96° N. C. S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96° Kan., Neb. W of 96°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs. works ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .054 - .0701
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .577 - .631
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilate bbls. works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms. lb. .22½- —
100 lbs. 2.00 - —
tech. annyd. bgs. c.l. works. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., bbls. lb. .19 - .19½
gran., bbls lb. .19 - .19½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.33 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10 lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate tech kgs., dlvd. East lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works. frt equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .20 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .36 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., work; lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works. lb. .33 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½ —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —

CCI

FOR 73 YEARS, THE NAME

CONSOLIDATED

HAS MEANT

QUALITY PRODUCTS

Since its founding in 1878, Consolidated Chemical Industries Inc. has supplied industry quality products. From a modest start in San Francisco as a manufacturer of animal charcoal, Consolidated has grown to be one of the world's major suppliers of mineral acids, alums and bone products.

With eight plant locations in the United States and abroad, Consolidated is prepared to serve customers in its areas promptly and economically.

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MINERAL ACIDS • ALUMS • BONE PRODUCTS

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PLANT LOCATIONS: San Francisco, Calif.; Woburn, Mass.; Little Rock, Ark.; Bastrop, La.; Baton Rouge, La.; Fort Worth, Texas; Houston, Texas; Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Soybean Meal—Wattle Bark, Extract

Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton. 74.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½ - .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630 - —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .32 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. 01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ - —
Squaw vine leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., tins, boxes lb 1.60 - —
White, bls. lb. .10 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, ngs lb No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .10 - .13
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works lb 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.95 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.92 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.07 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Starch, potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .06½
l.c.l., spot lb. .07¾ - .08
Rice, bgs lb. .13 - .22
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0660 - .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Stoneroot, bls lb 07¼ - .08
Storax, USP, cs. lb 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .17 - .20
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms. lb. .20½ - .24½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .1145 - —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. No prices.
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton. 56.70 - 66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 32.50 - 39.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans, 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs. oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works. lb. .21¼ - .22¼
l.c.l., works lb. .22¼ - .23¼
tanks, works lb. .20 - .21
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide, dms. lb 4.25 - 4.60
Sodium, dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber, 100 lb. drum, kilo. 9.25 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. lb. 11.25 - 11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.60 - 11.10
powder lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms. lb. 12.25 - 12.75
powder lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.65 - 11.15
powder, dms. lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb 11.25 - 11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamido-quinoxaline veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF, powd, bots, tins, lb 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd, bots, dms lb 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9% not over 10 microns, dms lb 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms. lb 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton. 21.00 - 22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton. 25.00 - 27.50
domestic and Canada long ton 22.50 - 23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls 100 lbs 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.40 - —
99-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot. lb. .11 - —

Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼ - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼ - —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works, lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535 - —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .20 - .26
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼ - —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short ton. 138.00 - —
ground, same basis ton. 135.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltimore, unit-ton. .81 - .82½
Carteret, N. J., unit-ton. .82 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla., unit ton. .87 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphorphate, gran., 2c per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, California, bgs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
imported, bgs lb. .90 1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l. works ton. 25.00 - 35.00
Vermont, off color, bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - 30.00
l.c.l. lb. 28.00 - 35.00
Talc, dom., fibrous, N.Y., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 30.00 - 32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs. c.l. mines ton. 15.25 - 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, deliv'd lb. .14 Nom.
inedible, extra lb. .09¼ - —
fancy lb. .09½ - —
special lb. .08¼ - —
No. 1 lb. .07½ - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¾ - .08
50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .11¼ - .11½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .13 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 8.50 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.75 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .07¾ - .08¼
medium grades, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bgs lb. .06½ - .07
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .56½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½ - —
50-53%, dms., c.l. same basis, gal. .72½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb 45 - 50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms. lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, alpha (see A)
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms. lb. .50 - .61
prime, dms. lb. .43 - .55
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .66 - 1.10
prime, dms lb. .55 - .65
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms, bots, gm. 2.25 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms, bots, gm. 2.25 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms, works lb 08 - 08½
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller dms., works lb. 23½ - 25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms, works, lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - .88
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
tanks lb. .55 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd lb 12.50 - 15.00
sulphate, 99% bots, dlvd lb 10.50 - 13.00
Theobromine, fib, dms lb 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate, fib, dms lb 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms lb 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib, dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP 100 lb. cms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots, 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. 43½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots 100 grams. 100.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. 20 - .21
Spanish, bls. lb. .08½ - .09
Thymol, fib, dms. lb. 3.75 - 5.52
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. .872 - .882
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .71½ - —
Metal lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, bbls lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .98 - 1.00
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .82 - .83

Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¼ - .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾ - .05¼
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns works lb 7.00 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ½c higher; Pac. coast c.l. dlvd. l.c.l. ex whse. ½c higher.

Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½ - .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½ - —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb 1.30 —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 6.10 - 6.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Birmingham, dist. gal. .30 - —
Chicago, dist. gal. .33 - —
Cleveland, dist. gal. .32¼ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33½ - —
Pittsburgh, dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .33¼ - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½ - —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms, works.
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls lb. .75 - .80
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
lb 4.00 - 4.50
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns oz. .42 -
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53½ - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .41½ - —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .64½ - —
smaller containers lb. .68½ - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld. E of Miss lb. .71¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichloronitrobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West, 1¼c higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. 11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. alld, lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .11½ - —
dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., chys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
Triethanolamine, dms, c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼ - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylenegiycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .43 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, obls, works lb 90 -
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works, lb 0175 -
dumped, bgs., c.l., works lb 016 -
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 -
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic)
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic)
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib, cns works kilo. 207.00 - 242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungstate, metal, powd., 99.9% dms works lb 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .25 - .25½
Haitian, bgs lb. .09 - .09¼
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .08¾ - .09
Madras, bgs. lb. .13½ - .14
Turpentine gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse., N.Y.C. gal. .70 - —
Turpentine, wood, steam-dist., dms., extra, ret., c.l., works gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .86 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld., Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgain, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 88.00 - 90.00
Cups, 28-30%, tannin bgs., ex dock ton. 69.00 - —
Extract powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½ - .09¾
Vanadium pentoxide CP, bgs, cns. contract works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - —
spot, dms., work lb. 1.33 - 1.43
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.75 - 5.00
whole, tins lb. 5.35 - 6.00
Tahiti, cs lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 3.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.30 - 3.40
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret., dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 - —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more, 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .22 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton-Stubbs Corrected E's 1900.

A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Vitamin A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver), palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,500,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. 18 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram. 350.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1 25 gm. bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls lb 75 .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 106.50 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 103.50 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .11 - .11¼

4 reasons why

SCHERING'S

SULFACETIMIDE

belongs in your triple sulfonamide mixture:

1

Sulfadiazine and sulfamerazine deserve first and second place, respectively, as components of any sulfonamide mixture. Of the four remaining drugs sulfacetimide appears the most advantageous for third place.[1]

2

The combination of sulfadiazine-sulfamerazine-sulfacetimide represents a highly satisfactory sulfonamide mixture because of its *low toxicity*, excellent tissue distribution and good *therapeutic efficiency*.[2]

3

The lower cost of SULFACETIMIDE affords the manufacturer a higher gross profit.

4

SULFACETIMIDE is accepted for inclusion in N.N.R. by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Lehr, D.: Scientific Exhibit, Atlantic City Session, American Medical Association, June 6-10, 1949.

2. Lehr, D.: New York State J. Med. *50*:1361, 1950.

Schering CORPORATION • BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

SCHERING

Wattle Bark, Extract—Zinc Oxide

Wattle bark, extract, solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex. dock, duty extra..lb. .11½- —
S. Africa, 62%, tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .11½- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot..lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs.lb. .80 - .81
slab, bgs..lb. .79 - .80
crude, African, bgs..lb. .62 - .64
Brazilian, bgs..lb. .74 Nom.
Central American, bgs..lb. .67 - .69
refined, yellow, bricks, cs..lb. .71 - .73
slabs, bgs..lb. .70 - .72
Candelilla, crude, bgs..lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs..lb. .78 - .80
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.03 - 1.04
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.12 - 1.13
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.05 - 1.07
refined, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.12 - 1.14
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lot..lb. 1.25 - 1.28
No. 2..lb. 1.23 - 1.25
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs..lb. .45 - .50
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM amber ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3 works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. 15 —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .13½- —
Wax, microcrystalline, white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
160°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis..lb. .30½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .31½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., black, raw, bgs..lb. .25 - .25½
refined, bgs..lb. .31 - .32
imported German, bgs..lb. .14 - .15
Ouricury, ref., bgs..lb. .83 - .85
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs..lb. .30 - .33
cakes, cs..lb. .31 - .34
Sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y..lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works..ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l..Whse. ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -30.00
l.c.l..ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .06 - .07
Thin, natural, bls..lb. .18 - .20
rossed, bls..lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls..lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls..lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls..lb. .20 - .22
Wollastonite, 20 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton.19.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis..ton.20.00 -27.00
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East..ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk c.l. same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis..ton.60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs..lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs..lb 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls..lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls..lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., rst. dms. c.l. works frt equald..lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. same basis..lb. .198 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .18 - —
Xylenol, 45°-47° C, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l. same basis..gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis..gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis..gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms..lb. .30 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethleham, Pa..gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district..gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district..gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district..gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah..gal. .29 - —
Hamilton, Ohio..gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa..gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y..gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex..gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio..gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo..gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa..gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district..gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md..gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y..gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind..gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich..gal. .33 - —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Youngstown, Ohio..gal. .30½- —
Youngstown, Ohio..gal. .30½- —
Albany, N. Y..gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J..gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex..gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill..gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich..gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa..gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I..gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill..gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns..lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd..lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls..lb. 2.08 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. 1.32 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse l.c per lb higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island..lb. .32 - —
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln Omaha, St Joseph 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G, pigments, bbls..lb. 1.91 - 2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb .0141- .0250
l.c.l. works lb .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb .04¾- —
Peruvian type bgs., c.l. lb .0185- .0210
synth. bgs. c.l., works lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. works lb .09¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots..lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher, American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ .02¼
Zinc, (chromate) bbls., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
basic, dlvd..lb. .20 - —
Yellow dock root, bls..lb. .19 - .20
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls..lb. .28 .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works..lb. .35 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .40 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms, works, lb. .28 - .30
NF VIII, dms..lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, purified, powd., dms, lb. .26 - —
tech., rubbermakers', bgs., works, lb. .10¾- .11¼
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.10 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.45 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.85 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works..100 lbs 4.10 - —
NF, gran., dms..lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, bgs. works..lb. .457 - .477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works..lb. .40
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l..lb. .21¼- —
Iodide, NF, jars..lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls..lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis..lb. .19½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld..lb. .24 - —
10% Zn, dms, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls..lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigments, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - .176
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - .186
American process, zam'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - .176
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - .186

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l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1875-	.2035
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1725-	.1885
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1825-	.1985
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1825-	.1985
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1925-	.2085
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l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2025-	.2185
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Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	- —
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	- —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	- —
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.41	- —
ton lots	lb.	.42	- —
less ton lots	lb.	.43	- —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	6.85	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.25	- 9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd.	100 lbs.	6.05	- —
l.c.l. works	100 lbs	6.45	- 8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	9.25	- 9.75
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00	-10.50
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher			
USP, gran. dms	lb.	.26	- —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.253	- —
fluorescent fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.85	- 2.50
Thionosulphonate NF gran. bbls., dms	lb.	.33	.34
powd. bbls	lb	.36	.37
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	- —
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.60	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00	-11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	- 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1180-	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220-	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	- —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb	52	- —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.26½-	—
Carbonate basic cake, bbls., works	lb	.30½-	—
Hydride, ctns., ex whse.	lb.	12.00	- —
Nitrate, dms., ex whse.	lb.	4.50	- 7.00
Oxide 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb	1.50	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	- .48
98½-99% white, milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.60	.63
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.35½-	—
Silicate granular bgs. c.l. works.	lb.	.03⅛-	.03¼
10 tons, works	lb.	.03⅛-	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.04¼-	.04¾
milled bgs. c.l., works	lb	.04⅛-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.05¾-	.06¾
refined bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.12½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.13	.17

ADMA Development

—Continued from page 5

Suter, of Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, and Dr. T. P. Carney, of Eli Lilly & Co., will discuss the "Transition of Products from Research to Production." The section's dinner will be held that evening. Dr. J. H. Fitzgerald Dunning, liaison officer of the ADMA research and development section, will be the speaker.

The morning of November 10 will be devoted to the third and final general session of the meeting. W. A. Wildhack, coordinator of instrumentation research, National Bureau of Standards, will speak on "Instrumentation Research at the National Bureau of Standards." Dr. William H. Sebrell, jr., director of the National Institutes of Health, and Dr. Eugene W. Scott, executive secretary of the interdepartmental committee on scientific research and development, will discuss "The Administration of Government Research."

Committee round table discussions are slated for the afternoon. The organic-biochemistry-pharmacology committee will hold a round table entitled, "Problems Involved in Chronic Toxicity Studies." The pharmaceutical development committee will hear two papers. Dr. E. H. Hamann, of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., will discuss "The Use of Flavors in Pharmaceutical Compounding." W. H. Peacock, of Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, will speak on "The Coloring of Pharmaceutical Preparations."

The physico-chemical development committee will hear two papers. T. V. Parke, of Eli Lilly & Co., will make a proposal for a pK'a data pool entitled, "Potentiometric Determination of pK'a and its Use in qualitative Organic Structure Study." In addition a report on the 1951 survey of physical chemistry and instrumentation in the ADMA laboratories will be presented. The research administration committee will hear a discussion of "Research Organization" by Dr. J. H. Williams, of Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, and W. F. Thompson, of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories.

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Volume 160 October 29, 1951 Number 18

Government Economy: Prospects, Possibilities

—Continued from page 7

we could cut down by these amounts the requests for appropriations. If he could spend as he chose on agency activities even a part of the money he had saved, it would furnish a powerful incentive for economy.

I am convinced that an inherent weakness in the present federal budget system is the tendency for the Congress to make many separate appropriations for separate appropriations for separate functions in a single department.

For example, the appropriations in my department are made separately to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the weather bureau, the coast and geodetic survey, and so forth. It would be helpful if the Congress were to make the several appropriations to the head of a department, so that he, as a matter of operation within his overall budget, could see that the money was spent in the best possible manner.

This would permit the department head to do a better management job by holding costs to a minimum. If a department head is to be fully responsible for running his agency, he should have full authority for all expenditures in his department.

"Cross-the-Board" Cuts

There has recently been exhibited in the Congress a feeling that the only way the executive branch can be forced to save money is by "across-the-board" cuts. This feeling is understandable. I would like, however, to make this suggestion:—If the Congress feels that a percentage cut is necessary, let it permit the department head to distribute this cut throughout his department as he sees fit. Let him decide where the cut should be made.

I realize the difficulty of carrying out these suggestions. Members of Congress themselves have very definite ideas as to where money should be spent. Furthermore, they face continued and vigorous appeals from constituents for the financing of various projects. Any action by a department head which would adversely affect a particular project would meet with prompt and loud objection in some quarter.

Nonetheless, I know that these suggestions are sound. The appropriation committees of the Congress could still, of course, exercise final authority over the executive expenditures. If they felt the administrative head had been arbitrary, frivolous or unwise, they could make their own suggestions for the next budget. I am certain that the executive head would give preferred attention to these suggestions.

Fear of Economy

Another point should be made with reference to the impact of these "across-the-board" cuts. If one department has been run extravagantly, spending much more than was necessary, a cut in that department's budget would not affect its operation, except perhaps to improve it. The same would not be true of a department which had been rigidly economical. The department head whose sincere wish is to economize is halted continually by the feeling that others are not being equally economical; that his economy will penalize his own operations while others benefit, or at least are not similarly penalized.

If the President were authorized to make a flat cut of a certain percentage in the overall expenditures, with discretion as to where the cuts should be made, it would tend to reduce, although it would probably not eliminate, the discrepancy between the department which is economically managed and the one which is not. I'm well aware of the difficulties which such a plan would present and the arguments which might be made against it; but the arguments in its favor outweigh those against it, and I'm certain that adoption would bring about many helpful economies.

One desirable change in the federal bookkeeping and budget-making would be a separation of the capital from the operating account. When Congress is appropriating money for capital expenditure it is doing something quite different from appropriating for an operating expenditure. There is no reason why capital investment of the federal government should not be treated as such and good accounting practices applied by appraising its value, writing it off in a way similar to that done by private business.

Furthermore, it is not only proper, but in my judgment highly desirable to set up and maintain continually the difference between a capital expense, which is theoretically permanent, or semi-permanent, and operating expense which is not recoverable.

Since the department head and the bureau head do not at present receive credit for savings made, they have no great incentive to retain and encourage the more efficient employees and to get rid of the opposite kind.

Quality of Employees

In an effort to protect the civil servant and remedy the evils of the so-called "spoils system" we have created a body of practices, precedents and laws which tend to treat employees as automatic units or robots and which do not adequately recognize the difference in quality of service which employees render. In spite of my years of contact with government procedures, I am not yet accustomed to hearing an employee referred to, not by his name, but as "that GS-12 or 16"—referred to, in other words, by his salary grade.

If government service is to be improved and the taxpayer is to get more for his money, certain things in the field of government employment must be accomplished. First of all, the prospective employee and his employer must proceed on the basis that employment by the federal government is a privilege—not a right.

Many seem to labor under the concept that a citizen has a vested interest in employment by the federal government or, at least, an inherent right to a job once obtained. In judging an employee, recognition must not only be given to his loyalty and honesty, but to his competence. It is not sufficient to get only qualified employees; it is essential to get the best qualified available within the present pay scales.

Qualifications Vs. Paper Records

This leads to vesting in the department head greater responsibility in the selection of employees than the present mere drawing of names from a so-called eligible list. It is necessary to recognize that while all men may be created equal they rapidly develop differences. Some are alert—some sluggish; some industrious — some lazy; some stupid.

We should make a more determined effort than has so far been made to distinguish between a person's real qualifications and a paper record of achievements and to reward those who are efficient and get rid of, or at least not promote, those who are second rate.

In connection with the budgets which are presented to me periodically, one of the always recurring items is "within-grade salary increases." This means in effect that automatically, since now almost all employees are rated "Satisfactory," the employee gets an advance. Almost no supervisor will face the risk of time and effort necessary to prove an "Unsatisfactory" rating or to make the decision which would prevent the automatic raise.

Eliminate Incompetents

It should be easier than at present to eliminate incompetents. An American citizen has certain inalienable rights, but guaranteed employment by the federal government is not one of them. Every agency head has learned over the years that any effort to remove an employee is fraught with a most annoying and disappointing, if not disastrous result.

It is, of course, obvious that the agency head should not from whim or caprice be able to discharge an employee. He should, however, have more leeway than he has at the present time. In all fairness it can be said that the regulations and procedures and the philosophy back of them are designed primarily to keep the employee in his job.

Frequently the trial of an employee for incompetence results instead in the trial of the agency head for prejudice or intolerance or worse. I recognize there is some risk involved in granting greater latitude to the agency head to discharge or demote an employee but in my opinion he should have such latitude.

Moving with the Current

Many an agency head has finally come to the conclusion that he will leave incompetents on the payroll rather than go through the unpleasant ordeal of trying to get rid of them. Having learned his lesson, he gives up his attempt to crash through all the maze of procedures and gradations which have been established and moves unenthusiastically with the current.

It seems to me that greater administrative discretion, with protection of the individual from whim or prejudice, should be allowed without interminable appeals, some of them outside the agency—at least in the important policy-making positions.

On the other hand, there are in the public service, just as there are in business or elsewhere, those employees, devoted to their work, who will try in every possible way to do a superior job and give everything they have to the public service. To encourage and promote and adequately reward such employees is of the utmost importance. Here, as elsewhere, the question boils down to one of real incentive. The importance of this concept cannot be overlooked or minimized.

I have discussed some possible methods by which government expenditures can be cut down.

Amount of Federal Service

The real solution to mounting government expenditures and perhaps the only solution is, however, wholly different. It is drastic but simple. It is embodied in the statement that there is a limit to what we can do. No amount of streamlining of government service will be a substitute for facing this unpleasant fact. There is a limit to the number of government activities we can undertake. When we face this fact and move on from there we immediately confront almost insuperable but not really insuperable difficulties—for the question then is—what things can be eliminated? Which among the many laudable and worthwhile undertakings of government are to be abandoned?

One way to keep out of this distressing dilemma is not to add new agencies, where it can be avoided; new agencies which must later painfully be endured or liquidated. It is easier to prevent the creation of a new agency than to kill an old one.

We have a mania for new agencies, commissions, and study groups. When a new problem confronts us, it is common practice to suggest that some outstanding man of great ability (the theoretical man is always one of great ability) be brought to Washington to head up a new commission or agency to handle the problem. He is usually given a large amount of money to operate with. I will give you two illustrations.

Concern for Small Businessman

One of the objects of solicitude of many both in and out of public office, and one of the matters deserving close and continued attention, is the situation and, in some cases, the plight of the small businessman. It is, of course, not true, as some claim, that the small businessman has been or is being completely crushed out in this country. Until recently the growth in the number of business enterprises has been steady and great.

There are now slightly over 4,000,000 business enterprises, most of them small. About 300,000 are manufacturers. At this time, however, the small businessman does have his problems—plenty of them. There are in the government, and have been, several agencies which are undertaking to be of help to the small businessman.

This is true in the General Services Administration, the various branches of the armed services, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Department of Commerce, and others. Within the Department of Commerce, the National Production Authority, which handles critical materials and allocates them, has given particular attention to the small businessman's problems and is making great efforts to help him solve them.

Defense Plants Agency

The Congress has also been considering his problems, and has come up with a new agency. It is to be called the Small Defense Plants Administration, and the law specifically provides that it shall not be affiliated with or be within any other agency or department of the federal government. It has been proposed that this agency be given a total of $50,000,000 to spend. The administrator is to receive $17,500 salary and his two deputies are to be paid at the rate of $15,000 each.

While I shall, of course, do everything in my power to help carry out the wishes of the Congress, I feel, as I have stated before several Congressional committees, that the work could have been done by existing agencies effectively and with a great saving of the taxpayers' money. Here, as elsewhere, the creation of a new agency to supplant a number of old ones results only in the new agency being added to the old ones.

Foreign Aid Activities

I will give you a second illustration of my point. We have since World War II spent on foreign aid of one kind or another many billions of dollars. It is, aside from our military expenditures, the biggest item in our budget. These foreign aid activities are carried on by many government agencies.

There has been a growing move lately, supported by many men of prominence and organizations of importance, to create a new super agency to handle foreign aid. The recent act of Congress dealing with foreign aid discloses disturbing progress along this line. In my opinion, as I said recently in a letter to Senator Connally, this would create serious if not insoluble administrative and foreign relations problems, and in the long run would produce an unbearable drain upon the taxpayers.

Aside from other arguments which might properly be brought against this suggestion, one is, in my judgment, unanswerable. No department at cabinet level should be created whose sole function is to give away money. We don't need a Santa Claus department. Santa Claus should operate as a private—not a public—enterprise.

Deciding Value of Work

In connection with the problem involved in curtailing the agencies which we already have, we must begin with the realization that we are not dividing the sheep from the goats. We are not retaining only those activities which are beneficial and eliminating those which are useless. In almost every case we will be forced to a decision to retain or abandon activities which are in varying degrees beneficial. Obviously, this presents a difficult problem and will prove to be a very unpopular job.

We are faced initially with the question of the relative importance of government activities; in fact, that is the fundamental question. Let us take, for instance, the matter of research. The oldest and certainly the most eminent governmental research authority in the country is the National Bureau of Standards, of the Department of Commerce. The bureau was appropriated about $8,500,000 for its operation this past year. In contrast, the annual appropriation for the Department of Defense currently for research and development is $1,400,000,000. The Office of the Secretary of Defense alone is given $90,000,000 for these purposes.

Where to Save Money

This latter figure itself is about the equivalent of all the money which has been appropriated for research and development in the National Bureau of Standards since it was organized fifty years ago. The typical question, therefore, would be:—If appropriations for research and development are to be cut, where is the cut to be made? The question is not simply between civilian and military expense since the Bureau of Standards, outside of its regular appropriations, does a vast amount of research for other agencies, chiefly the Department of Defense.

Two years ago there was passed out to the potato growers of this country the sum of $190,000,000. This was more than the total amount spent that year in my department for the Weather Bureau, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Patent

—Continued on page 65

Truly objective analysis of economy in government by the head of a government department occurs so rarely that it commands complete reproduction, or other than editorial commentary. While some of Secretary Sawyer's conclusions regarding specific departmental operations may be open to argument, his subject is of such paramount importance that we gladly offer the entire transcript of his address as that most infrequent of all features in OPD, a "guest editorial."

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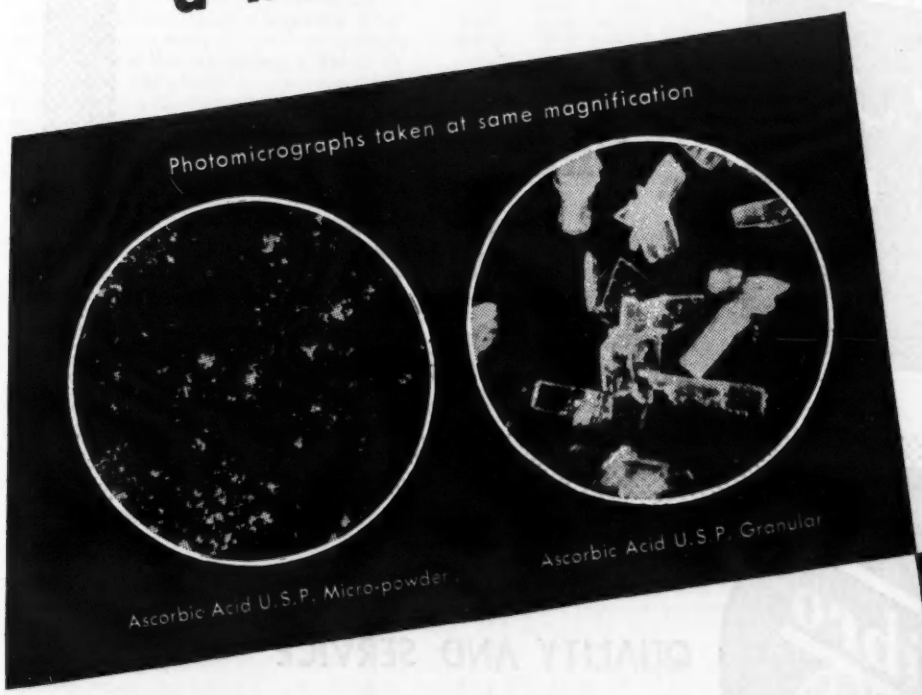

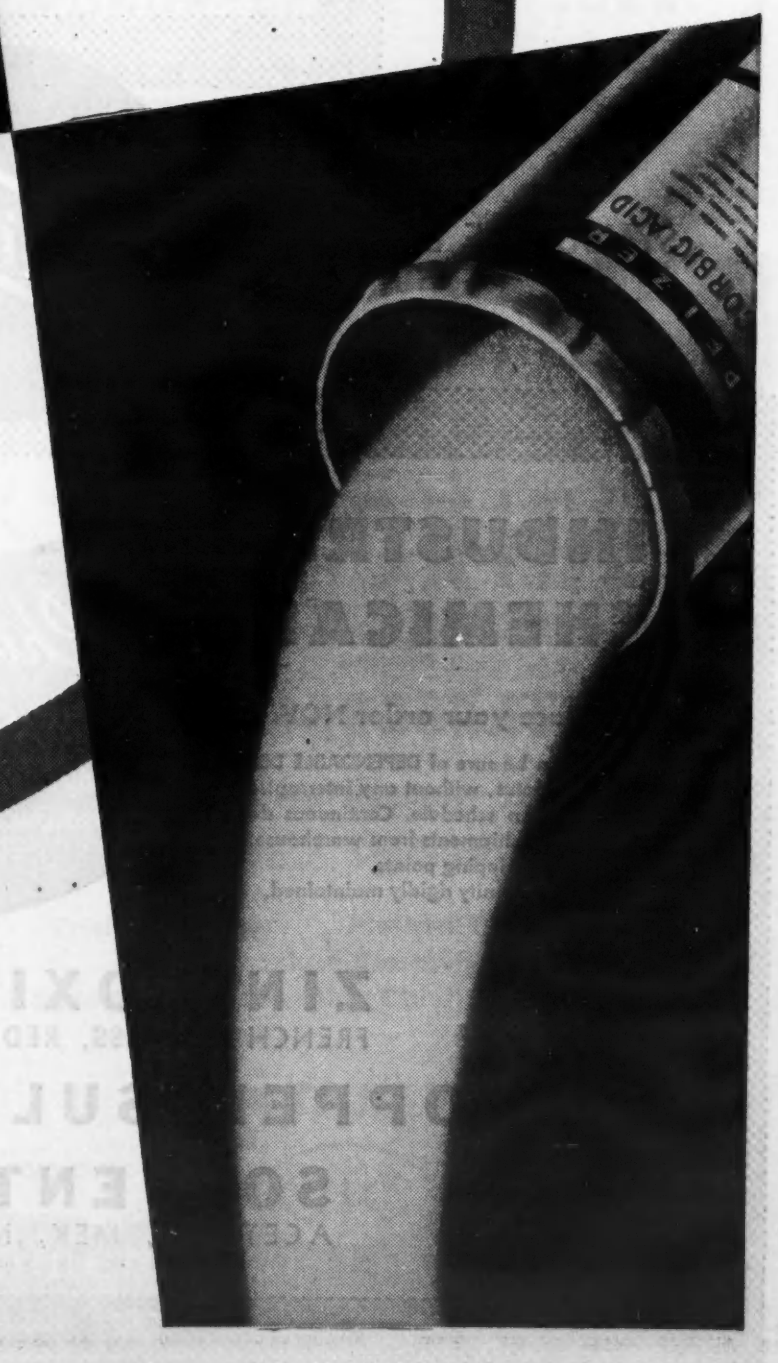

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Heavy Chemicals

Acid index declined to 125.9 last week, compared with 126.1 in the preceding period. Prices were reduced for oxalic acid, phosphoric acid 75 percent in tankcars and sulphuric acid 66 degrees and 98 percent in tankcars. The latter revision was the result of an adjustment under CPR-22. Phosphorus oxychloride and trichloride in tankcars was priced slightly lower. Continued quiet demand for quicksilver brought about a decline and off colored sodium sulphite was revised downward with demand slow. Higher producing costs accounted for advances in the different strengths of commercial acetic acid. One of the producers of formic acid has advanced prices to cover increased producing costs but the others did not go along. The government has provided for an adjustment in price ceilings covering lead and zinc chemicals to reflect the higher price ceilings for these basic metals. Producers had not revised prices for lead acetate, chloride and other lead based chemicals or the chemicals processed with zinc at presstime. Ceilings on lead scrap have been advanced 2c. per pound and zinc scrap 1½c. per pound.

NPA is of the opinion that sulphuric and production over the next six months will be sufficient to meet demand, some of the producers are not as optimistic. The current shortage is seriously affecting output of several important acids, particularly hydrofluoric which is essential to the manufacture of the various fluorides. Caustic soda and soda ash continued available on spot and so did most of the chemicals affiliated with these basic products. There was no easement in the supply of chlorine and none is expected over the balance of the year. Buying conditions in nickel sulphate have not improved and there is no copper sulphate in sight this side of March. The trade is looking for an advance in carbon tetrachloride this week. Producers have filed applications with OPS for permission to advance cobalt salts in line with the late upward revision for the metal. Export shipments of chemicals and the movement of foreign arrivals have been halted by the port strike.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 102.1 percent for the week ending October 20, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 100.1R in the preceding week and 101.4 for the corresponding week in 1950.

Calcium Chloride—Some improvement in the demand for ice control was noted at the close of the month. The inquiry came from states and counties. Stocks at present appear ample to meet requirements although it was pointed out that a bad Winter could quickly change the supply situation. This chemical is mostly a weather proposition and the movement is regulated by climatic conditions.

Chlorine — Supplies continued tight throughout the past month with no indication of nearby easement at the close. According to trade interests, demand is so far ahead of output that increased production next year it was stated will be readily absorbed. They expressed some concern, however, over the dual increase in the output of electrolytic caustic soda.

Cobalt Salts—Producers have filed applications with OPS for permission to advance prices in line with the recent upward revision in the market for the metal. No reply is expected until some time next month.

Copper Sulphate—No easement in supply conditions could be noted over the month of October. Demand has been active and producers have not been able to better their inventories. The Florida citrus group are drawing steadily against contracts for fertilizer use and the industrial demand has been sustained at an abnormally high level. Export inquiry has continued active and has included about every consuming country in Europe and South America. Domestic shipments are now being booked for March.

Feldspar—Crude production in 1950 increased 10 percent in tonnage and 12 percent in value over 1949, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Ground feldspar increased 15 percent in quantity and 13 percent in value. The quantity of ground feldspar shipped to the pottery industry increased 25 percent, enamel industry 30 percent and glass industry 6 percent in 1950 over 1949. Output of crude feldspar in 1950 amounted to 407,925 long tons.

Sales of ground feldspar by merchant mills in 1950 reached 446,523 short tons, an increase of 15 percent over 1949 but lower than in the years 1946-1947-1948. The glass, pottery and enamel industries consumed 99 percent of all ground feldspar in 1950 compared with a like amount in 1949 and 98 percent in 1948. In 1950 glass accounted for 48 percent; pottery 44 percent; enamel 7 percent, and the remaining 1 percent was consumed in other industries, including soaps and abrasives.

Magnesite—Development of magnesite deposits in Brazil by an American company will soon get underway, according to a recent announcement. It is stated that a New York firm is organizing a Brazilian subsidiary for the purpose and has already acquired mineral rights and large deposits of magnesite in Brazil.

Nickel Salts—No significant improvement could be noted in the markets position during the past month. Demand has exceeded the supply by a wide margin with shipments under government regulation and consumers generally asking for more than they are receiving. Producers are doing their best under the circumstances but admit they are not making many friends.

Phosphorous Compounds—One of the producers has reduced prices for oxychloride and trichloride to $11.85 per 100 pounds in tankcars f.o.b. the works.

Potash, Caustic—Steady improvement in supply conditions were noted during the past month. Demand has not been urgent from the soap, textile or other consuming industries and producers have been able to build up inventories. Spot material has continued available.

Potassium Carbonate — Followed the plan of caustic potash closely. Demand from glass plants has slowed down and both calcined and hydrated have remained available on spot. According to trade reports, there has been some piling up of inventories of television sets which has cut down the call for television tubes. The glass specialty plants use a lot of potassium carbonate in the manufacture of these tubes.

Potassium Chlorate—October occasioned the elimination of the pinch in supplies of this chemical. Production has just about leveled off requirements and first hands have been able to offer prompt shipments. Perchlorate has followed closely to the plan of chlorate.

Soda Ash—According to producers, most of the new business placed during the month has been conducted on a spot basis. Supplies have increased and the market position has continued comfortable. The desire to renew contracts has not been urgent although it is expected that November bookings will be considerably expanded.

Soda, Caustic—Market position not materially different from soda ash. Both liquid and the dry forms have been brought into balance and consumers have not found the availability of stocks much of a problem during the month. The supply outlook is considered favorable in view of plans for increased production next year.

Sodium Chlorate—Substantial improvement has characterized the market's supply position during the past month. Backlog orders have been leveled off and the market has shown the restoration of considerable balance. Consumers can now book prompt shipments.

Sodium Formate—Stocks have remained

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acetic acid, commercial, 28 percent, 70c. per 100 lbs.
56 percent, $1.40 per 100 lbs.
70 percent, $1.75 per 100 lbs.
80 percent, $2 per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Oxalic acid, 35c. per 100 lbs.
Phosphoric acid, 75 percent, 10c. per 100 lbs., tankcars.
Phosphorus oxychloride, 15c. per 100 lbs. trichloride, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Quicksilver, $1 per flask.
Sodium sulphite, off color, $4.90 per ton.
Sulphuric acid, 66 degrees, 39c. per ton, tankcars.
98 percent, 22c. per ton, tankcars.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Oct. 27, 1950
245.2	245.2	245.2	223.4	234.2

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Oct. 27, 1950
125.9	126.1	126.1	121.9	123.7

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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available during the past month with the movement slowed down owing to an absence of important demand from the leather tanners.

Sodium Sulphite—One of the producers has reduced the price of off color grade from $30 per ton to $25.10 per ton f.o.b. the works.

Acids

Commercial grades were advanced on spot last week and the advance will affect contracts November 1. The breakdown shows 28 percent at $5.50 per 100 pounds, $9.65 for 56 percent, $11.70 for 70 percent and $12.45 for 80 percent per 100 pounds. Demand has continued fair but not urgent with the supply situation comfortable.

Formic—Supply conditions have improved in some producing quarters but are still tight in others. Any easement that has developed is due to the let-down in demand from the textile mills. One of the producers has advanced the price of 85 percent to $14.45 per 100 pounds, carlot basis, in the metropolitan area and to 15c. for the 90 percent grade. Former prices were named by other producers. •

Hydrofluoric—Producers are meeting contract requirements but there is a definite shortage of additional lots and probably will be until more sulphuric acid is made available.

Oxalic—Lower prices have been named by one of the producers. Carlots are now quoted at $15.90 per 100 pounds, 10,000 pounds at $16.15 and smaller quantities at $17.15 per 100 pounds works. Supply conditions have eased appreciably during the month under a slowing down in consuming demand.

Phosphoric—Slightly lower prices have been established for the 75 per cent grade in tankcars. There are now sellers at $4.90 per 100 pounds f.o.b. the works. Easing of pressure for shipments has improved the markets supply position.

Sulphuric—Remained as tight at the close as at the beginning of the month. Demand is said to be holding at its highest peak with no nearby increase in sulphur in sight. About 80 percent of the sulphur production goes into sulphuric acid and it is evident that acid output in the future will be regulated by the amount of sulphur made available. In the course of CPR-22 price adjustments, one of the producers has lowered the price of 66 degree in tanks to $19.61 per ton and 98 percent to $20.78.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—The United States primary aluminum industry continued its production rise during August, the Aluminum Association, reported, although power shortages in the Pacific Northwest have since forced curtailment. Primary output for August reached the high level of 147,630,992 pounds, exceeding the July figure of 145,395,271 pounds by more than two million pounds. It was stated that continued production advances could be expected if sufficient power to produce the metal were available at all times. July and August increases, it was pointed out, resulted from expansion and reactivation programs within the industry which eventually will increase its annual capacity by more than a billion pounds.

Aluminum sheet and plate shipped by member companies of the Association's sheet division totalled 91,888,728 pounds during August, a decrease of 1,882,350 pounds from the 93,771,078 pounds shipped in July. A gain of nearly a million pounds was recorded by the Association's Foil Division for the month of August—7,877,325 pounds, compared with 6,918,091 pounds shipped in July. Shipments of permanent-mold and semipermanent-mold rough castings (except pistons) by Foundry Division members increased considerably over July. In August a total of 2,596,489 pounds was shipped, with a value of $1,512,423, as against 1,816,894 pounds and a value of $1,069,456 for the preceding month.

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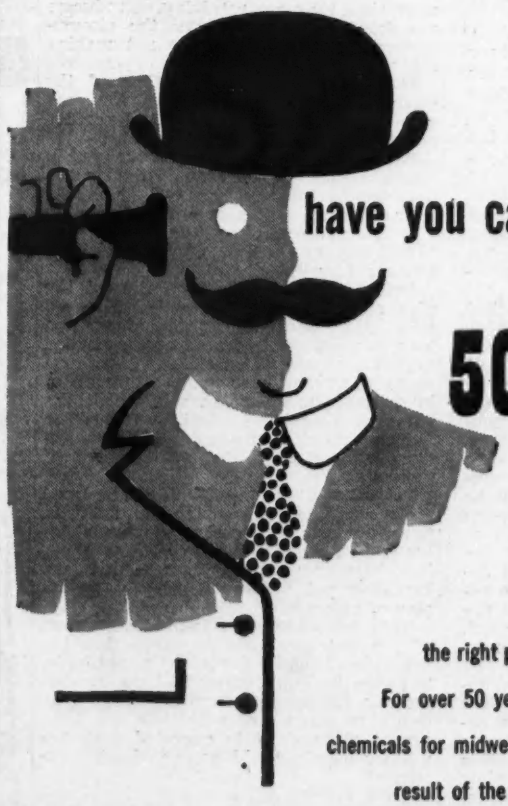

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mony in 1950 from lead- and tin-base scrap totaled 21,862 short tons valued at $12,859,228, an increase of 21 percent in quantity, but a decrease of 8 percent in value from the 18,061 tons, valued at $13,990,051, recovered in 1949, according to the Bureau of Mines. Of the total secondary antimony recovered, 20,208 tons were reclaimed at secondary copper and lead smelters and 1,654 tons at primary lead refineries. Consumption of battery plates rose 11 percent above the quantity used in 1949, and yielded 50 percent of all secondary antimony reclaimed. Antimony reclaimed in antimonial lead, in other lead-base alloys and in tin-base alloys increased in 1950. Lead remelters, smelters and refiners recovered 95 percent of the total and manufacturers and foundries the remaining 5 percent.

Copper—Bureau of Mines states that the recovery of secondary copper from all classes of nonferrous scrap totaled 977,239 short tons, valued at $406,531,424 in 1950 an increase of 37 percent in quantity over the 713,143 tons valued at $280,987,342, recovered in 1949. The values were computed at the average weighted prices for all grades of refined copper sold by producers in the two years, i.e., 19.7 cents in 1949 and 20.8 cents in 1950. The uptrend in copper-base scrap operations at secondary copper smelters, brass mills and foundries, which began in the last half of 1949, continued in 1950. Demand for copper products was at a high level because of national prosperity and increased when the Korean situation superimposed new military requirements upon those of the civil economy.

Lead — Secondary smelters increased recovery of lead from 412,183 tons valued at $130,249,828 in 1949 to 482,275 tons valued at $130,214,250 in 1950, or a gain of 17 percent in quantity. Recovery of lead from scrap for the fifth successive year was greater than domestic mine production. About half of the increase in scrap recovery in 1950 was due to greater coverage. Some companies which failed to report lead scrap operations to the Bureau of Mines in previous years, did so in 1950. Another 15 percent of the gain was attributable to increased use of copper-base scrap, some types of which contain appreciable percentages of lead. The gain in recovery at lead plants reporting for both 1949 and 1950 was about 26,000 tons.

Magnesium — Bureau of the Census states that magnesium wrought products shipped in August, on an average working-day basis, were under the preceding month by 2 percent but 36 percent over the figure for August 1950. Shipments of magnesium wrought products, unadjusted for the number of working days, amounted to 1,497 thousand pounds in August, 1,391 thousand pounds in July and 1,103 thousand pounds in August 1950. Total shipments for the first 8 months of 1951, at 12,678 thousand pounds, exceeded the comparable figure for 1950 by over 60 percent.

Bureau of Mines places secondary magnesium (including alloying ingredients) recovered from scrap in 1950 at 7,307 short tons valued at $3,215,080 compared with 5,962 tons valued at $2,444,420 in 1949. Primary production in 1950 was 15,726 tons, all from operations at the Freeport, Texas plant. Consumption of primary magnesium, including pure magnesium and magnesium content of primary alloy, totaled 17,848 tons compared with 11,947 tons in 1949.

Molybdenum—Bureau of Mines states that domestic production of molybdenum concentrates was 9,673,000 pounds (contained molybdenum) in the first quarter of 1951, an increase of 11 percent over the fourth quarter of 1950. Domestic shipments of concentrates in the first quarter comprised 3,842,400 pounds, and shipments for export 614,900 pounds, compared with 20,577,400 and 1,288,000 pounds, respectively, in the fourth quarter of 1950. Molybdenum concentrates were produced in six states in the first quarter; Colorado led, followed in order by Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and Nevada. Consumption of molybdenum concentrates in the first quarter of 1951 was 8,987,300 pounds (contained molybdenum) compared with 8,408,000 pounds (contained molybdenum) in the fourth quarter of 1950. Stocks of molybdenum concentrates held by industry were 3,908,600 pounds (contained molybdenum) on March 31, 1951, compared with 4,089,800 on December 31, 1950.

Quicksilver—Priced lower at $218 to $220 per flask on spot with activity slowed down. Both buyers and sellers appeared content to await developments which might determine the future course of the market.

San Francisco.—Market activity was reportedly quiet again the past week with stocks limited and metal quoted at $228 per flask.

Silver—According to trade reports, consumer demand during the third quarter did not measure up to seasonal expectations. Summer purchases for the holiday trade were smaller than usual and it looked as though manufacturers were working off inventories.

Uranium—A report on the uranium resources in the Silver Reef (Harrisburg) district, Washington County, Utah, has been released by the Geological Survey for public inspection. This report describes the results of investigations of the district conducted by the Geological Survey under the auspices of the Atomic Energy Commission and has been released to serve as a guide for prospecting and mining in the district. It is not available for distribution, but copies have been placed on open file for public inspection at the following places:—Office of the Utah State Geologist, School of Mineral Industries, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah; Geological Survey Library and Distribution Office, Room 504, Federal Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah; Denver Information Office of the Geological Survey, 468 New Customhouse, Denver, Colo., and the Geological Survey, Room 1033 (Library), General Services Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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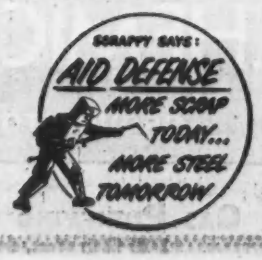

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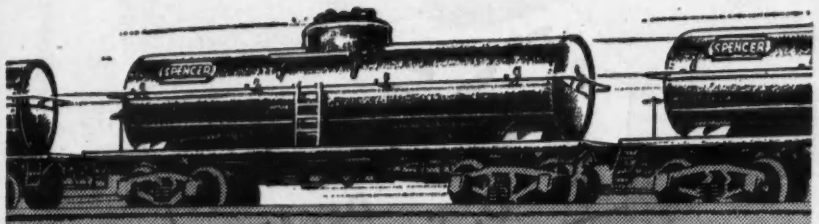

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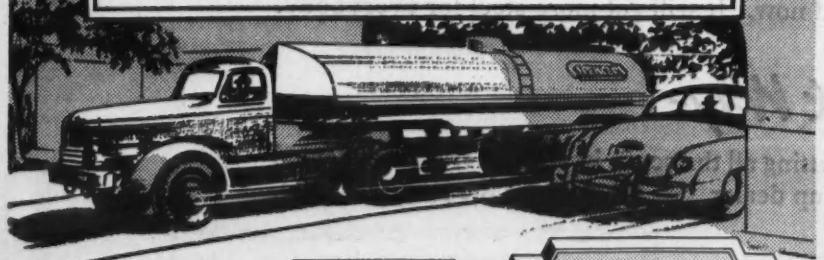

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Solvay Issues Nitrogen Tetroxide Safety Data

The Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has released a new, seven-page chemical information bulletin, entitled, "Safety Measures for Nitrogen Tetroxide." The new bulletin describes the physiological effects of exposure to nitrogen oxides and characteristic medical care. Also, it prescribes the correct type of protective equipment to be worn when handling nitrogen tetroxide. Maximum permissible concentrations of the gas are given as is the type of detecting equipment.

The Solvay bulletin also outlines unloading and handling methods for nitrogen tetroxide and gives Interstate Commerce Commission regulations for containers and shipping. Also included is a description of the analytical method for determination of the gas, vapor pressure curves, drawings of approved containers and a list of references. Copies of this bulletin can be obtained, without cost, by writing the product development department, Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, 40 Rector street, New York.

ASTM Locals in St. Louis, Philadelphia to Meet Nov. 1, 2

The St. Louis district of the American Society for Testing Materials will hold a joint meeting with that city's chapter of the American Society for Metals November 1 at 8:15 p.m., at the Engineers Club, St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Albert E. White, past president of ASTM and director of the department of engineering research of the University of Michigan, will be the guest speaker. He will discuss "High Temperature Metals."

ASTM's Philadelphia district will meet jointly with the Lehigh Valley chapter of the American Society of Metals November 2 at 8 p.m. at the Traylor hotel, Allentown, Pa. Guest speaker will be Truman S. Fuller, engineer in charge of the works laboratory, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. His topic will be "Solving Problems in Materials, Particularly Metals."

AMHS Elects Van Riper

The American Materials Handling Society has elected Adrian Van Riper, of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., president of the organization, succeeding Sturgis Darling, who has resigned. Mr. Darling is assistant superintendent of all terminals on the eastern seaboard and the Gulf Coast for the Texas Company. J. Wellington Hall, of Westinghouse Electric Corporation, has been elected vice-president, and Robert H. Daut, of Harborside Terminal, a director.

Masterson Joins Blockson

John P. Masterson has joined the sales staff of Blockson Chemical Company. Mr. Masterson was formerly district manager for Oronite Chemical Company, Chicago office.

Drum Pick-Up Service Started

A steel drum pick-up service for the filler and dumper has been inaugurated by Container Pick-Up Service, Inc., of Linden, N. J. Container Pick-Up is confining its operations exclusively to the pick-up of empty returnable drums at the dumper's end. The firm states that the service expedites returnable credits, and also eliminates terminal unloading and multi-handling, causes of leakers and dents.

Union Carbide to Form New Foreign Division

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has announced that on November 1 it will establish a new division to be known as Union Carbide International Company. The new company will assume the responsibilities and functions of the foreign department of the corporation. Address of Union Carbide International will be 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

Titanium Metal Production Operations Started in Nev.

Titanium metal production at the newly-constructed Henderson, Nev., plant of Titanium Metals Corporation of America got under way this month. The company, owned jointly by National Lead Company and Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation, expects to expand output rapidly until an initial production goal of ten tons per day is reached late next year.

Trade Briefs

Department of Commerce today moves its New York regional office to a new location at 2 West 43rd street, New York 18.

Carnegie Institute of Technology has presented its merit award for "worthy achievement" to Thomas D. Jolly, vice-president in charge of engineering and purchases for Aluminum Company of America.

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Coal Hydrogenation Patents Listed by Bureau of Mines

More than 3,500 domestic and foreign patents dealing with pressure hydrogenation are listed in a bulletin compiled by the Bureau of Mines and now available through the Government Printing Office. The bulletin is Part II of a three-part report on pressure hydrogenation. With condensed listings and descriptions of the patent applications, the 287-page bulletin is titled "Bibliography of Pressure Hydrogenation, II, Patents." The patents are listed in alphabetical order, together with filing dates and reference data.

Published in October, 1950, Part I of this series listed and abstracted all available literature and pertinent data on synthetic liquid fuels research. The final Part III will list patents numerically by countries and will have a detailed index of all material contained in Part I and II.

Copies of Bureau of Mines bulletin 485, "Bibliography of Pressure Hydrogenation, Part II, Patents," can be obtained only from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for $1 each. It is not distributed by the Bureau of Mines.

AEC Patents Offered

Descriptions of twenty-five patents owned by the government and held by the Atomic Energy Commission have been transmitted to the Patent Office for registry and listing in the official register of patents.

The commission will grant non-exclusive, royalty-free licenses on the listed patents, as part of its program to make non-secret technological information available for use by industry. Commission-held patents and patent applications released for licensing now total 342.

The list of patents giving number, title, inventor and abstract is attached. Applicants for licenses should apply to the Chief, Patent Branch, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington 25, D. C., identifying the subject matter by patent number and title. Copies of these patents may be obtained from the Patent Office.

Monsanto Consolidates Rubber Service Dept.

The rubber service department of Monsanto Chemical Company at Akron, Ohio, has been integrated with the company's organic chemicals division.

C. W. Christensen, general manager of sales of the rubber service department, has been named assistant general manager of sales of the organic division. Dr. W. P. Metzner, rubber service research director, has been named associate director of research for the division. Dr. John R. Durland will continue as manager of the Nitro, W. Va., plant, and James F. Hand, assistant sales manager for rubber service, will be manager of sales for rubber service products.

Cyanamid Petrochemicals Posts to Farlow, Glespen

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced the appointment of V. R. Farlow as sales supervisor and G. L. Glespen as technical supervisor of the petroleum chemicals department. Since 1945, Mr. Farlow has been technical representative on petroleum chemicals in the company's Chicago office, and Mr. Glespen had been supervisor of catalyst products at the company's headquarters in New York. F. E. Eck will replace Mr. Farlow in Chicago.

Victor Assigns McGaw

Promotion of Samuel M. McGaw, jr., to production superintendent of the Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., plant has been announced by Francis M. Anable, vice-president in charge of production of Victor Chemical Works. Mr. McGaw started in the engineering department at Mt. Pleasant in 1947 and since that time has gained experience in various operations in the plant.

Du Pont Patents Listed

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, has announced that it has listed 356 more of its patents on the Patent Office Register as available for licensing. Together with those listed previously, this makes a total of about 5,800 patents du Pont has registered. Approximately three-quarters of the patents the company owns are now on the Register. The new listing is expected to appear in an early issue of the "Official Gazette" of the Patent Office.

Sodium Sulphate Data Issued

Results of an investigation of sodium sulphate deposits at Bull Lake, Carbon County, Wyo., made in November and December, 1949, have been released by the Bureau of Mines. A free copy of report of investigation 4816, "Investigation of Sodium Sulphate Deposits in Bull Lake, Carbon County, Wyo.," may be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, publications distribution section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13.

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AIChE Reveals Agenda For December 3-5 Meeting

Atlantic City, N. J., will be host to the American Institute of Chemical Engineers for its annual meeting at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, December 3 to 5. Highlights of the technical program will be symposia on industrial waste disposal and heat transfer, as well as individual papers from such diverse fields as coal gasification and atomic engineering. As an innovation there will also be several papers on opportunities for chemical engineers in sales, the papers to be given by prominent chemical marketing executives.

Continuing interest in the broad subject of heat transfer will be reflected in a sixteen-paper symposium. Three of these papers deal with the relatively new technique of using liquid metals as heat transfer media. Others in the group are concerned with heat transfer in the gas phase and in two-phase systems.

The symposium on industrial waste disposal includes a summation of recent progress in waste treatment, as well as papers of particular interest to the petroleum and metal-plating industries.

Radiation shielding, described in a paper and film, will be of interest to the engineers concerned with the application of atomic energy. In similar general sessions, an economic study of coal gasification will be presented, and a new process for the purification of aromatic hydrocarbons will be described.

Chemical Imports Rose Sharply During August

A sharp increase in imports of chemicals and related products during August over July, and only a slight rise in exports has been reported by the Bureau of Census.

Imports rose from $22,100,000 in July to $46,500,000 in August, reflecting higher imports of ethyl alcohol, the bureau said. Exports of domestic and foreign chemicals and related products amounted to $89,500,000 in July and $91,800,000 in August.

The bureau stated that exports of all merchandise rose from $1,189,700,000 in July to $1,263,800,000 in August, while general imports increased slightly from $893,300,000 to $899,400,000. August exports were approximately 48 percent above the 1950 monthly average and very near the average for the first six months of 1951. August imports were about 22 percent higher than the 1950 monthly average and approximately 11 percent below the average for the first six months of 1951.

Suter Heads ACS Division

Dr. Chester M. Suter, divisional vice-president of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y., has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of medicinal chemistry. He succeeds Dr. Richard O. Roblin, Jr., of the American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, Conn. Dr. J. M. Sprague, of Sharpe & Dohme, Inc., Glenolden, Pa., was chosen chairman-elect, and Dr. M. G. Van Campen of the Wm. S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, was named secretary-treasurer.

Monsanto Names Fernandez

Dr. Louis Fernandez has been named group leader in the research department of Monsanto Chemical Company's phosphate division at Anniston, Ala. Dr. Fernandez will be in charge of detergent evaluation, formulations and related problems.

Amer. Hard Rubber Moves

American Hard Rubber Company has moved its executive, sales, purchasing and general accounting departments to new offices at 93 Worth street, New York 13, N. Y. Telephone number will be unchanged.

Purdy Co. Changes Name

W. S. Purdy Company, Inc., has changed its name to W. S. Purdy Company. The concern has also moved to new quarters at the Bayway Terminal Building, Elizabeth, N. J., c/o Charles Martin & Co. New phone number is Elizabeth 3-3894.

Trade Briefs

Edward W. Greb has been named director of National Production Authority's salvage division.

Pangborn Corporation, Hagerstown, Md., is offering a new six-page, two-color brochure on fast, low-cost drum cleaning (No. 220).

Dr. John A. Chipman, head of the department of metallurgy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been elected president of the American Society for Metals.

General Box Company, Chicago, has issued a new booklet suggesting three ways that pallet boxes may be used to cut costs in handling, storing, or shipping of material. A free copy may be had on request.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Although trading in textile and leather chemicals was light, last week chiefly for actual requirements, a steady tone prevailed in the market. Prices were without change and well held.

Despite the shutdown of potato starch plants in Maine, adequate supplies were available for shipment from Idaho. Sales of good volume were reported for prompt shipment to eastern consumers. Demand for corn dextrin and starch was fairly active for prompt requirements. Buying interest for tapioca flour continued spotty, and restricted to spot delivery. Egg albumen and yolk remained steady and in good request.

Consuming inquiry for tanning materials continued inactive. Quotations were unchanged and well held at primary centers.

National Production Authority expanded its inventory regulations by adding a number of new items to a practicable minimum working inventory. Among the new materials listed since the issuance of Regulation 1 on September 18, 1950 were: Hydrogen peroxide, sodium hydrosulphite, sodium formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, domestic hides and skins, chestnut extract, quebracho extract, wattle bark and extract. At the same time, the agency tightened its definition of inventory to prevent evasion of restrictions.

Argentina can export about 430,000,000 pounds of wool, greasy shorn basic during the year beginning October 1, compared with 330,000,000 pounds a year ago, it was reported by the Office of Agricultural Relations. This might increase wool supplies for the United States, as it ordinarily imports over 50 percent of Argentina's wool according to officials. Total U. S. imports from all areas averaged from 500,000,000 to 550,000,000 pounds annually. Whether Argentina will actually export its available wood is still in doubt.

Export quotas of 30,000 wet cattle and buffalo hides and 50,000 wet and dry calf and kipskins were announced for the fourth quarter of 1951 by the Office of International Trade. The new quota for cattle and buffalo hides was 10,000 larger than the third quota, due to improved supplies in the United States, the agency stated. The dry calf and kipskins quotas were the same as the third quarter.

Chemicals

Office of Price Stabilization, October 24, acted to permit producers of zinc chemical compounds to increase prices in line with the higher metal costs established under recent ceilings. Higher prices were expected to be announced shortly on zinc and sodium hydrosulphite, zinc formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic and normal, and other zinc compounds.

Acetic Anhydride — This market was firm, reflecting the increased cost of basic materials. Consuming interest was more active for needs during the balance of the year.

Bichromates—Consuming demand continued keen against former contracts. Supplies were still tight. A good volume of business was reported booked for requirements during the fourth quarter at unchanged prices. Export inquiry was active, but actual trading was limited, due to scarcity of offers from producers.

Sodium Acetate — Conditions on this market remained steady. Trading was moderate chiefly for actual needs. Prices were firm, reflecting the strength of basic materials.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Export inquiry continued active, while domestic trading was light and spotty. Market was steady and quotably unchanged.

Sulphonated Oils — Business was still spotty, with users taking small lots for actual requirements. Prices were without change and steady for sulphonated castor oil and tallow.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Supplies were limited owing to good consuming demand and smaller production due to reduced cattle slaughter. Albumin and dried soluble blood were unchanged and firm at former levels.

Corn Dextrin—Trading was confined to prompt requirements. Market remained steady and all grades were maintained at prevailing quotations

Corn Starch—Although business was restricted to actual needs, the market was firm. Prices were without change and held at current levels. Visible corn supply was increased 1,464,000 bushels to 31,237,000 bushels for the week ended October 20, compared with 36,463,000 bushels for the same time last year.

Egg Albumen—High cost of eggs kept this market strong, despite limited business. Consumers continued to purchase in a hand-to-mouth manner. Flake was maintained at $2.02 to $2.04 per pound, and powder, $2.06 to $2.08 per pound, depening upon quantity. Technical also was unchanged and held at $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—Consumer interest was reported fairly active, with trading still moderate for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged and firm, ranging from $1.33 to $1.35 per pound, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Scarcity of potatoes for grinding continued to delay reopening of plants in Maine. Producers there were not offering for shipment and quotations were entirely nominal at 6¼c. to 6½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, according to seller. Reports from Idaho stated that production was close to capacity. Sales of good volume were booked at 5¾c., carlots, f.o.b. mills for shipment East. Trading for spot delivery was spotty, with prices unchanged at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Sago Flour—Demand continued inactive, both for spot and forward delivery. High cost of shipments precluded interest in futures, and demand for spot stocks also was quiet. Raw flour was unchanged at 7.35c. per pound, and refined 9¼c. exwarehouse.

Tapioca Flour — While business lacked snap and restricted to immediate needs, the market was unchanged and fairly steady. Inquiry for shipment from primary centers was reported quiet. High grade Brazilian was quoted at 7½c. per pound, carlots exwarehouse and 7¾c. to 8c. for lesser quantities. Mediums ranged from 7c. to 7½c. as to quantity. Java medium ranged from 6½c. to 7c. per pound, according to quantity, and low grade 5½c. to 6c. per pound, exwarehouse.

Tanning Materials

NPA included chestnut extract, quebracho extract and wattle bark and extract under Regulation 1, restricting inventories of these materials to a practicable minimum working basis, it was announced October 23.

Chestnut Extract—Trading was reported confined to actual needs. Market was firm, reflecting high cost of production and limited supplies. Quotations were without change and strong.

Cutch—Business was reported quiet. Offers for shipment remained firm at 8c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Mangrove Bark—Buying interest lagged. Offers for shipment were liberal but attracted little attention. South American bark was offered at $57 per ton, exdock. African was quoted nominally at $82 per ton, exdock.

Myrobalans — Trading was inactive. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady. J1's were quoted at $58 per ton, exdock, and crushed, $77 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Consuming inquiry was light for replacements and business of late has been confined to small lots for prompt shipment. Offers for shipments were freer and maintained at current quotations. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/65c. per pound, exdock, and clarified at 12 3/16c., same basis.

Valonia—Primary market was reported steady at the recent advance. Demand, however, continued slow. Cups were recently lifted to $69 per ton exdock, and beards, $88 to $90 per ton, same basis.

Wattle—Tanners continued to show little interest in replacements, despite freer offers for shipment of both bark and extract. Prices, however, remained firm and unchanged. Fair average bark was maintained at $106.50 per ton and merchantable at $103.50 per ton, exdock. Extract was quoted at 11½c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Oct. 27, 1950
320.3	320.3	320.4	225.1	247.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Dried blood was priced fractionally higher in the local market last week with trading quiet and no pressure to sell. Other packing-house byproducts were unchanged with an active demand for steamed bone meal for stockfeed use. Buying interest in castor pomace is mounting with no stocks offered and production down and possibly aggravated by the inability to move castor beans through the port strike zone. Fish meal continued scarce with the Baltimore market strong and prices in close proximity to the ceiling. Limited sales of hoof meal were recorded for fertilizer requirements.

Superphosphate continued to hold a tight supply position with production heavily under contract and no sizable lots of spot obtainable here or in Baltimore. Coke-oven ammonium sulphate is moving direct from production with inquiry active and no first hand inventories. Demand for domestic potash was steady with slight irregularity in the movement occasioned by temporary boxcar shortages. Stocks of sodium nitrate are meeting current requirements without difficulty. Anhydrous ammonia and nitrogen solution are tight with the outlook dimmed to some extent by a temporary hitch in getting one of the country's largest ammonia plants into operation.

September, 1951, sales of tax tags and reports of shipments were the equivalent of 414,802 tons of fertilizer, 2,500 tons below tag sales representing 417,331 tons of fertilizer in the same month a year ago, says the National Fertilizer Association. Tag sales for the first eight months of this year—8,000,000 tons—are running 5.7 percent over the 7,500,000 tons sold during the like months of the preceding year.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate — Shipments of coke-oven material are being made direct from production with demand sufficiently active to prevent first hand accumulations.

Dried Blood — Trading quiet with no pressure to sell. Local suppliers were fractionally higher in their views at $8.75 per unit of ammonia. Chicago was unchanged at $8.50.

Fish Meal—Market quiet with offerings limited. Menhaden priced at $135 per ton in the Baltimore area, which is 60c. less than the ceiling.

Sodium Nitrate—Meeting seasonal requirements to date without difficulty. Stocks comfortable but not excessive.

Tankage—Holding at $8.50 per unit of ammonia, New York, and at $8.75 Chicago. Demand and offerings both moderate.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—So far domestic shipments have been sustained around seasonal dimensions, regardless of the sulphuric acid pinch in superphosphate. Export demand has quieted down temporarily.

After reaching a high of 391,000 metric tons in January, 1951, production of phosphate rock in French Morocco declined irregularly in the first half of the year, but output of 2,244,000 tons in the period exceeded all previous six-month totals, owing entirely to increased extraction of better-grade phosphates at Khouribga. Production of dried phosphate rock in the first half of 1951 (2,356,000 tons) was higher than that of crude phosphates, reaching a record total of 448,000 tons in April and cutting into crude stocks.

Superphosphate—Market position tight with spot material exceedingly scarce. Producers look for a gradual decrease in stocks and state there is a possibility of a serious shortage during the early Spring months.

Domestic producers of superphosphate made 834,000 tons (18% a.p.a. basis) of this fertilizing material in August, 1951, compared to the 853,000 tons made during the same month of 1950, according to the National Fertilizer Association. Apparently the curtailment of sulphuric acid manufacture is now being felt by superphosphate manufacturers. Also, less triple super was produced in August, 1951, when 145,000 tons (18% a.p.a.) were made, 10,000 tons less than the August, 1950, production; 1951 production to date of all super (18% a.p.a.) is a record 7,700,000 tons—6.9 percent greater than the 7,200,000 tons made during the first eight months of 1950.

Potashes

Domestic shipments from works remained about steady with the movement not seriously affected by boxcar shortage which often develops at this period of the year. The pressure for shipments from mixers would probably be greater if the supply of superphosphate was normal.

Monnet Plan for modernization of the French chemical industry has as one of its objectives an increase in potash production from Alsatian mines from about 600,000 metric tons annually (K_2O) to 1,200,000 tons by 1957. Work on the project for the mines began in 1947. The equivalent in francs of $120,000,000 will be spent; about $4,000,000 has been supplied by ECA. Output is exceeding planned figures and almost reached the 1957 target in 1950, when 1,018,000 tons (K_2O) were produced. The increase has been achieved by modernization and replacement of mining equipment and greater output per worker.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Oct. 27, 1950
92.4	92.4	92.4	82.2	83.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Local trading was only light to moderate throughout the past week as buying continues to lag behind normal seasonal trend. Local suppliers report more than adequate stocks to meet current demand on the majority of items as shipments of incoming materials continue to arrive regularly. Bone meal supplies are exceptionally heavy with trading averaging out approximately at $73.50 per ton whereas a $10 spread is noted in quotations. The National Production Board's announcement of a 10 percent decrease in allocations of sulphuric acid for processing phosphoric fertilizers indicates that the present scarcity will continue on into 1952. Bone meal supplies remain tight with Canadian herring meal now quoted at full ceiling, plus sack and jobber discounts, which has previously held for other meals.

Pesticides

In most instances DDT production is under contract for the 1952 season although some remained available for domestic use. There appeared to be more export demand than could comfortably be covered. It was stated that Turkey, financed by ECA, is in the market for a substantial quantity including 672,000 pounds of technical and 1,792,000 pounds of 75 percent for shipment this year. While BHC is meeting requirements, stocks did not appear excessive. The off season is finding 2,4-D still short and 2,4,5-T definitely scarce.

Derris Root—Exports of derris root from British Malaya in the first half of 1951 went entirely to Hong Kong. Shipments were more than double the quantity exported to that market in the year 1950. Exports in the first half of 1951 totaled 812 hundredweight, valued at S$41,646 (S$1 equals US$0.33), 19 percent greater in volume than those in the first half of 1950 and 204 percent more than in the second half of 1950.

Pyrethrum—Acreage in Kenya is again increasing after the ploughing under of a substantial percentage in 1947 and 1948. About 22,000 acres were planted to pyrethrum in British East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika) in 1950 and a considerable increase is indicated in 1951 as a result of firm market conditions. The number of growers was 521 in 1950, compared with 463 in 1949. Significant experimental work in the White Highlands area has resulted in the production of higher pyrethrin-content varieties.

Sulphur

Stocks are being rationed by producers because the supply is not sufficient to meet all requirements. Estimates place the export movement, including Canada, at 1,300,000 tons for 1951, and domestic consumers will have to get along on what is left after allocation for export.

Two large oil companies in Canada, one at Jumping Pond, Alberta, and the other at Turner Valley are scheduled to begin production of elemental sulphur from petroleum gases about March, 1952. The two projects are expected to produce a total of 20,000 to 30,000 tons of sulphur annually. It is understood that several other oil companies have plans to produce sulphur, but definite arrangements have not yet been reported.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Murphy Completes 40 Years With Amer. Potash & Chem.

William J. Murphy, vice-president in charge of sales of American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Trona, Calif., whose headquarters are in the New York

William J. Murphy

office, this month completed forty years of service with the company. He is the first man in the company's history to have achieved that length of service.

Mr. Murphy joined California Trona Company in 1911 and seven years later went to work in the Los Angeles office of the company, then known as the American Trona Corporation. He worked in Trona in 1919 and 1920 and then was transferred to New York where he started as a salesman, later becoming manager of borax sales, then sales manager and, in 1941, vice-president in charge of sales.

Davison Converting Fertilizer Plants to Granulated Process

Following experience with granulated mixed fertilizer produced by a new process in its Columbus, Ohio, and Perry, Iowa, plants, the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., is converting its other mixed fertilizer plants to the product as rapidly as possible, it was announced October 27 by W. N. Watmough, jr., vice-president in charge of Davison's fertilizer division.

The company's fertilizer plant at Curtis Bay (Baltimore) will be 100 percent converted by the end of 1951, conversion is complete now at Perry, and Columbus, presently 60 to 70 percent converted, will be entirely on granulated some time next year. At Nashville, Tenn., the rate of conversion will depend on the availability of construction and equipment materials, Mr. Watmough said.

Pesticide Bulletin Offered

Attapulgus Clay Company will publish a series of information bulletins covering many aspects of the broad subject of pesticide processing. Typical subjects to be covered are classification of diluent materials, grinding equipment for insecticides, packaging, carloading and materials handling.

The first bulletin is just off press. It is a reference guide to the broad usage of "Attaclay," the company's carrier and diluent product, in today's principal pesticides. Physical and chemical properties and formulation characteristics are discussed. A handy, durable folder is included for convenience in filing the entire series.

Free copy is available on request; future editions mailed automatically. Address 210 West Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa.

Pennsalt Names Two Ass't Chief Engineers

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has appointed James W. Tracht, formerly assistant superintendent of its Wyandotte, Mich., works, and G. R. Evans, formerly senior chemical and project engineer, as assistant chief engineers. Mr. Tracht will have charge of engineering for maintenance of company facilities and properties, and Mr. Evans of design and construction engineering.

At the same time, Pennsalt has announced the promotion of four men to the position of superintendent at the Wyandotte works. Ernest Hampton, formerly plant engineer, becomes superintendent of engineering; Francis E. Murphy, formerly assistant superintendent, becomes superintendent of production; W. B. Ferebee, formerly supervisor of employee relations, becomes superintendent of industrial relations, and Frederick J. Emmenegger, who recently joined Pennsalt at Wyandotte, becomes superintendent of finance.

Ashcraft-Wilkinson Opens Branch Office in Columbus

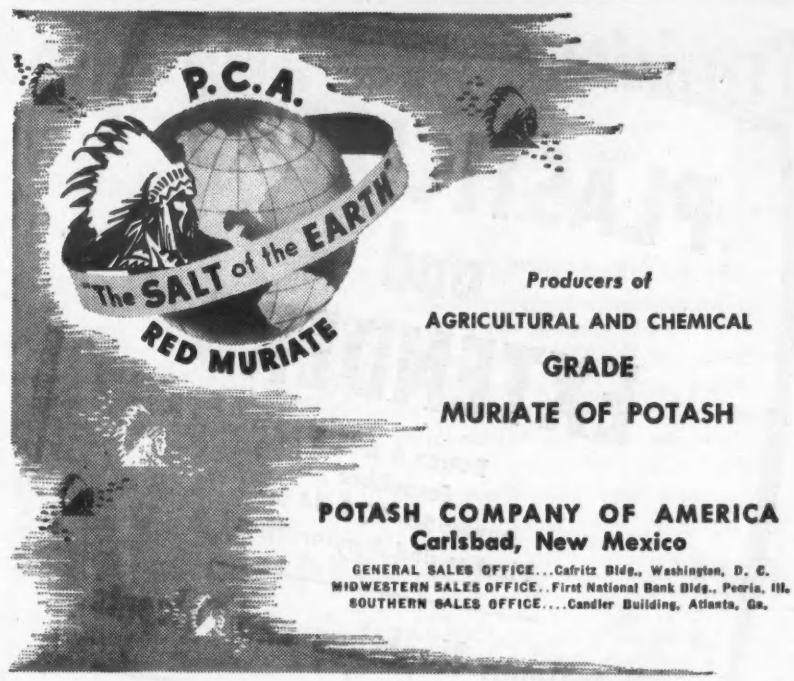
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Company, Atlanta, Ga., exclusive sales agents for the Duval Sulphur & Potash Company, has opened a branch office in Columbus, Ohio, with headquarters in the Atlas Building, 8 East Long. Warren C. Huff will be manager of the Columbus office. Mr. Huff has worked as agricultural extension specialist in New York state for several years. Since 1942, he has been connected with the Coke Oven Ammonia Research Bureau, Inc., working primarily with the fertilizer industry and experiment stations in the midwestern and northeastern states.

Prentiss Issues Warfarin Data

A sixteen page, two-color, illustrated booklet describing Prentiss Warfarin concentrate, the anti-coagulant rodenticide sold under the trade name, "Rax Powder," has been published by the manufacturer, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Company, 110 William street, New York 38, and is available upon request.

Thurston Chemical Moves

Thurston Chemical Company has moved into new general offices at 102 Wall street, Joplin, Mo. The new offices will handle the output of "Bem" brand fertilizer plants at Joplin, Tulsa, Okla., and Lawrence, Kan. These plants serve six midwestern states.



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Petroleum Derivatives

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Petroleum toluol continued to move in high volume last week. This was a reflection of the heavier orders from the government for the coaltar product. One producer said it found the call so strong for the petroleum product that it was forced to refuse some business. Petroleum xylol was also moving well. The market for higher boilers continued pretty much unchanged at strong levels of demand and tightness of supply. The intermediate aromatic solvents continued to move well, although supply held on the tight side.

The improved demand in the market for aliphatics, which had been observed with the ending of the summer, was still apparent last week. Supply was strong enough to handle it. LPG's were in a satisfactory position on demand and the supply was sufficient for the current requirements. Microcrystalline wax was available in sufficient quantity to accommodate the demand. One source pointed out that the demand for paraffin appeared to have strengthened somewhat. Enough of it was available to accommodate the market. Petrolatum and white mineral oils were moving better than during the summer months and producers were able to accommodate the increased consumption. The Independent Petroleum Association of America last week asked for higher price ceilings for crude oil to provide incentive for increased exploraiton and production and to bring the ceilings into line with the general economy.

Solvents and Diluents

One producer of petroleum toluol last week said that it was sold out and the demand was so strong that it had to refuse some business. Another producer said that it found the inquiry decidedly heavy. The material had been in a good position on demand for some time and the recent government demand for coaltar toluol was reported to have put an added weight on the producers of petroleum material. The demand for petroleum xylol was reported to be good and the supply was at levels high enough to fill the requirements of consumers. Higher boilers held to their previously established position. The demand was good and the supply was on the tight side. Intermediate aromatic solvents continued in the good demand that has characterized them for some time. Tightness was still evident in the supply.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The market for this material last week was essentially what it had been during the previous period. The supply continued at strong enough levels to accommodate the consumer inquiry without any particular difficulty. The demand held at the better levels that had been apparent since the end of the summer period.

Lacquer Diluent—The higher level of demand, which had been apparent since the end of the summer months, still prevailed last week. Enough material was available to make the filling of orders no problem.

Mineral Spirits—Conditions on the whole were unchanged for this material during the past week. The easing of demand that was apparent during the summer months appeared to have passed as the current rate of inquiry continued to show a better tone. Enough material was available to accommodate the requirements of the trade without any pinch.

Rubber Solvent—Consumer inquiry, which had recently shown a pickup from the slow days of the summer, continued at the improved levels last week. The supply was at a high enough point to accommodate this increase in the demand without any pinch.

Stoddard Solvent—The picture was without any particular change last week as far as the supply and demand were concerned. There was sufficient of the item available to handle the needs of the market, and the demand was at a better level. In recent weeks it had shown improvement over the slower call of the summer months.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—There were no essential changes reported in the market conditions of this item during the period under review. The better tone to the demand, which had been evident since the end of the summer months, continued and the supply was at a strong enough level to handle it comfortably.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The demand was at a good level last week, with the seasonal influences accounting for at least part of it. The supply was reported to be up to the requirements of the market.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Enough material continued on the market to handle the current rate of inquiry comfortably. The good levels of demand that had prevailed in the recent past were maintained.

Paraffin—The situation as to demand last week was just about what it had been in the recent past, although from one source it was reported that it appeared a little stronger. Supply was strong enough so that it presented no problem in the filling of orders.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Production in Saudi Arabia during September amounted to 25,412,024 barrels, or an average of 847,067 barrels per calendar day. Crude processed at a refinery at Ras Tanura amounted to 5,375,953 barrels, or an average of 179,198 barrels per calender day. Crude oil production for the first nine months of 1951 amounted to 198,303,535 barrels, an average of 726,387 barrels per calendar day. Crude run in the refinery for the same period was 43,995,096 barrels, an average of 161,154 barrels per calendar day.

Gasoline—The daily average production of natural gasoline and allied products increased in August, 1951, by 19,000 barrels per day over July, according to the Bureau of Mines. Gains were reported in the Louisiana Gulf district, all districts of Texas, and in New Mexico and Wyoming. Stocks decreased 182,000 barrels during the month. There was a gain of 59,000 barrels at plants and terminals and a decrease of 241,000 at refineries.

Petrolatum—There was no particular feature to the market for this material during the past week. The improved level of demand was still apparent and there were sufficient amounts of the item on the market to accommodate the demand. The drums picture was better because producers had been making efforts to have their empties returned.

White Mineral Oils—The end of the hot summer weather brought with it an improved condition in the demand for this material, and that improvement was still apparent during the period under review. Supply held at high enough levels to handle the current rate of purchasing without any particular difficulty. The availability of drums had improved with the efforts of producers to have their empties returned.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The market held unchanged the past week for solvents and diluents. The supply position continues adequate to meet present consumers requirements. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Butane remains in tight supply with stocks falling short of current and heavy demand. Price quotations are unchanged at 4.8c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Propane supplies remain loose with inquiry moderate. Postings of 4.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles, are considered high in some quarters.

A good level of demand continues for high melting point paraffin waxes with supplies sufficient to meet present requirements. Prices are unchanged as in the past several months:—122/128 ASTM, carload loose slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, quoted 7.45c. per pound, 142/147 ASTM, same basis, quoted 7.55c. per pound.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 13 totaled 254,434,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 254,035,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 399,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 101,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 500,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

API to Meet November 5-8; Chapman, Bradley to Speak

Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman and General of the Army Omar N. Bradley will be among the speakers at the thirty-first annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute, to be held November 5 to 8 at the Stevens hotel and Palmer House, both Chicago. The Stevens will be general headquarters for the four-day meeting and, in addition, will house all general, group, and committee sessions, except those of API's division of transportation. The latter's headquarters will be at the Palmer House, and all transportation sessions will be held there.

Secretary Chapman, who is also Petroleum Administrator for Defense, and General Bradley, who is chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will head the speakers list for the two general sessions on November 7 and 8. Other speakers for the general sessions include Governor Allan Shivers of Texas; Frank M. Porter, API president, and the 1951 winner of the API achievement medal. W. Alton Jones, chairman of the API board of directors and president of Cities Service Company, New York, will preside at both sessions.

Board Meetings

API's board of directors will meet both morning and afternoon on the sixth and in the afternoon of the seventh. The board of councillors will meet the morning of November 6 to nominate candidates for election to the board of directors. The report of the board of councillors and the election of directors will take place at the first general session on the morning of the seventh.

Sessions on November 5 will cover fundamental research, agriculture, marketing, and protection of petroleum facilities. An interdivisional symposium on the outlook for steel for the oil industry will be held on November 6. Also scheduled that day are group sessions for the divisions of marketing, transportation, and production, and for the financial and accounting committee, the American petroleum industries committee, and the lubrication committee.

A general session will be held the morning of the seventh, with group sessions in the afternoon for the divisions of production, refining, and transportation. Among the papers to be heard at the production session will be a report on "The Outlook in the Near East" by J. Terry Duce, of the Arabian-American Oil Company, New York.

Second General Session

The second general session will be held the morning of November 8, with a luncheon meeting of the API executive committee slated for noon. The Oil Industry Information Committee will begin its sessions on November 3, and will meet November 4, 5, 6 and 7, concluding with a luncheon on the eighth. During this meeting the committee's program for 1952 will be finalized and presented to the API board of directors for approval. New officers also will be elected. The 1951 chairman is John L. Dupree, of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York.

Aramco Elects Two

Arabian American Oil Company has elected Fred A. Davies and B. B. Howard directors. Mr. Davies, who is also executive vice-president of Aramco, has headquarters in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. Mr. Howard replaces John R. Suman, who recently resigned as a member of the board.

Northwestern Wyoming Oil, Gas Possibilities Detailed in New Map

A new geologic map of the Spread Creek-Gros Ventre River area, including about 300 square miles of mountainous terrain in Teton County, northwestern Wyoming, that has possibilities for oil and gas, has been published by the Geological Survey. This is the first detailed geologic map ever published of this mountainous and relatively inaccessible area. The map, titled, "Geologic map of the Spread Creek-Gros Ventre River area, Teton County, Wyoming," is issued as map OM 118 of the Oil and Gas Investigations series. The set of two sheets may be purchased at $1 from the distribution section, Geological Survey, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Col., and at Room 1210 General Services Building, Washington, D. C. It is also available for over-the-counter sale (but not by mail) at the Geological Survey field offices at 468 New Customhouse, Denver, Col.; 315 Federal Building, Billings, Mont., and 234 Federal Building, Tulsa, Okla.

Sun Names Two Office Managers

Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, has appointed Alfred Stevens office manager for the Akron, Ohio, marketing district, transferring him from a similar post at Johnstown, Pa. William S. FitzJohn, formerly of the auditing department in Philadelphia, has been named office manager at Washington, D. C.

Trade Briefs

Robert B. Ogden has been named manager of the foreign shipping department of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, effective November 1.

Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company has been awarded first place in the pipelines industry in the *Financial World* Survey of Annual Reports.

Gulf Oil Corporation has announced plans for the construction of a new blending, drumming and canning plant in Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Coaltar Chemicals

As a consequence of one producer having elected to go on CPR-22, there were several price changes effected, some of which go back to October 1 and others effective November 1. Beginning November 1 catechol CP grade will move up 17½ cents per pound, while the resublimed material will be advanced 29½ cents. There were a numbered of reductions effected in the move which assumed an effective date of October 1. These involved a 1½ cents per pound drop in resorcinol, 1c. in ditertiarybutylmetacresol, 1½ cents in metacresol, 1 cent in monotertiarybutylmetacresol, and ½ cent per pound drop in nonylphenol.

NPA issued on October 22 an amendment to inventory control regulation No. 1, which showed added chemicals to the list of those which are limited in the quantity that can be ordered, received, or delivered. Coaltar items involved in the added inventory limitation on chemicals included alkylphenols, alphapicoline, anilin, anthraquinone, parachlorophenol, cyclohexanol and cyclohexylamine, all chlorinated benzenes, diphenylamine, hydroquinones, maleic anhydride, naphthalene, quinolin and resorcinol. These were now on the same basis as benzol, phenol, and styrene.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the production rate for the week ended October 27, as 102.9 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to the production of 2,057,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared to 2,410,000 tons the previous week, and 1,978,900 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Alphapicoline—Demand for this item continued high, following along after the heavy pyridine demand. No relief from current shortages were in prospect, short of mid-year 1952 when completion of a plant in the petroleum industry to make various pyridin compounds, might provide substantial quantities of materials which could be used as partial replacement for alphapicoline and related materials in certain end-uses. By the October 22 amendment to NPA's inventory control regulation No. 1, alphapicoline was added to the list of chemicals subject to quantity limitations that may be ordered, received, or delivered.

Benzol—Major large volume producers reported that benzol appeared to be about as tight as it had been, with all production being shipped out promptly to consuming channels. The item has long been subject to both allocation and inventory control. Domestic production from both coaltar and petroleum sources were insufficient so that we have had to import some 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 gallons a year at the present rate.

With outlets for the chemical end-use of benzol rapidly on the increase, both from new chemical products and expanded output of old ones, the major hope for relief in the future lay in the direction of greatly expanded petroleum production. This was already underway, and some beneficial effects were expected to be in evidence by the next year, especially in the last half.

Creosote—Stocks were backing up on producers, causing an unpleasant storage problem. While there might be some occasional price shading, it was said, there was not enough of it to significantly affect the market or to start a downward price trend. Present levels were expected to hold for the balance of the year.

Cresols—The technical grades were in a still short supply position, but the availability picture had softened somewhat over recent months, not due to any significant increased output, but due to a decline in consumption requirements which allowed producers to catch up a bit on back orders. Price patterns were felt likely to hold for the balance of the year.

Cresylic Acid—The cresylic picture remained in the easier balance between supply and demand which has recently characterized the market, and so far as domestic production was concerned, there was no evidence last week of any reversal of this trend. Petroleum cresylics were being produced in volume and moving well. So far as imported acid was concerned, trading was not too brisk, but better than it had been. The imported price pattern was firm, one of the factors behind this being that foreign sources could sell any acid which the American market did not take, quite readily in South American markets and elsewhere.

Naphthalene—The steadily tightening supply position, especially on crude, was fast becoming a matter of primary concern to phthalic anhydride producers in particular and other naphthalene derivative producers in general. NPA took the situation into consideration and placed naphthalene under inventory control regulation No. 1 by its amendment of October 22.

Large volume consumers, hard pressed for sufficient naphthalene, were having to buy imported lots of material at prices well over twice the cost of the domestically produced product. This brought their averaged overall naphthalene costs up significantly and was reflected in the currently changing price pattern on phthalic anhydride.

Phenol—While the market could not be accurately described as otherwise than tight, from an overall point of view, the fact that the phenol supply position was definitely better than it had been, was evident. Some producers were in a nearer balance between supply and demand than were others. It was noted, however, that when full quota material was not taken out by some customers, or when a tar distiller had some extra material to dispose of, it took quite a few telephone calls to established accounts before the material was disposed of. This indicated that most established accounts were getting about their full requirements and were not as hard pressed as they used to be. A few months ago, an extra few pounds of phenol would have been snapped up quickly, in almost any quarter. Phenol was under both allocation and inventory control.

Pyridin—The market was unchanged from the critical supply position in which it has been for many months. The severe scarcity of pyridin naturally carried with it a greater demand for alphapicoline, betagammapicoline, leutidines and related materials where partial replacements can be made in certain end-uses. No real relief was expected from the severe pyridin shortage until the last half of next year when certain alkyl substituted pyridines made from petroleum will be available from new production equipment on a large scale. These may be used as pyridin replacements in certain industrial and pharmaceutical products now wholly dependent upon coaltar pyridin. The feeling was generally held that the chemical end-uses for pyridines were so much on the increase that output from all sources two years hence will not be excessive.

Quinolin—This item was in acute scarcity, its commercial availability being largely confined to one producer, other production going directly into niacin manufacture. It was placed under inventory regulation No. 1 as amended October 22, limiting the quantity that can be ordered, received, or delivered.

Toluol—The coaltar toluol picture last week was no less bleak than it was a week earlier. TNT requirements had thrown the market into a critical scarcity from which it was not likely to soon emerge. The effects were felt in the petroleum source toluol market, and in related aromatics demand.

Xylol—This aromatic was tight, but not as critical as toluol either in coaltar

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, 1c. per lb.
Metacresol, 98%, 1½c. per lb.
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, 1c. per lb.
Nonylphenol, ½c. per lb.
Resorcinol, tech., 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Oct. 27, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	123.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of chemical recovery cokeoven operations in the week ended October 27 indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,004,355
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	34,670,916
Benzol	gals.	3,384,541
Coaltar	gals.	15,409,296
Creosote oil	gals.	619,123
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,105,019
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	24,764
Toluol	gals.	629,460
Xylol	gals.	165,159

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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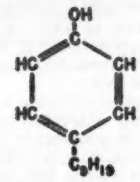

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The unhindered phenolic hydroxyl group undergoes such reactions as etherification, esterification, vinylation, ethylene oxide condensation, and formation of nonyl phenoxyacetic acid.

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PROPERTIES

Boiling Range	290°—300°C.
Hydroxyl Number (theory 255)	250
Specific Gravity, 30°C.	.940—.944
Refractive Index, 20°C.	1.5118

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Though supplies are at present limited by the emergency demand, many known possibilities of Nonyl Phenol make it a most interesting chemical for further study in your own laboratories.

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sources or in the overall market in general. Some grades specifically designed for chemical end-use were under somewhat less pressure than they had been.

Intermediates

Anilin—The continued scarcity of anilin stemming from benzol and chlorine shortages, caused the NPA to put this item on the restricted inventory list by the October 22 amendment to its inventory control regulation No. 1. Demand was not markedly on the increase this Fall, as had been expected, but neither was there any decrease from the sustained heavy volume characteristic of the market over recent months. Any let-up in localized spots where full quotas were not taken out, was more than offset by the potential demand in other established outlets.

Anthraquinone—The scarcity of this item, prolonged by difficulties in getting materials to complete plant expansion now in progress, led NPA to add this chemical to the list of those under inventory limitation control. An amendment effective October 22 to NPA's inventory regulation No. 1, limits the quantity that can be ordered, received or delivered.

Catechol—Effective November 1, the price of the CP item was being increased from the present $2 per pound which has long prevailed in the market to the new price level of $2.17½ cents. The increase was effected as a result of a producer's CPR-22 price adjustments. In this move, some items were advanced, but most were reduced. By the same token, the resublimed material was set to be advanced November 1 from $4 per pound to the new price of $4.29½ per pound.

Cyclohexanol—Prices were felt to be firm at levels established recently under authorized adjustments. Demand was strong against limited supplies, making for a tight market sufficient to cause NPA to put the item on the list of chemicals coming under its inventory control regulation No. 1. This was done by the amendment issued and effective October 22.

Cyclohexylamine—Because of the shortage of cyclohexanol, cyclohexylamine was placed on inventory control along with the alcohol, effective October 22. No specific listing of dicyclohexylamine was made in the list of chemicals in table 1A of NPA inventory control regulation No. 1.

Diphenylamine — This phenolic derivative, in short supply because of the continued phenol scarcity, was placed on inventory regulation No. 1, by an amendment issued by NPA on October 22.

Ditertiarybutylmetacresol — The price of this item underwent a downward adjustment effective as of October 1, as a result of price movements resulting from the producer going on CPR-22. The reduction amounted to 1c. per pound, which brought the tankcar f.o.b. works price down to 30c. per pound. On the same basis, drum carlots were listed at 31c., and less than carlot drum quantities at 32c.

Hydroquinone — The quantity of this scarce item, of all grades, which can be ordered, received, or delivered, was placed under control by the October 22 amendment to NPA's inventory control regulation No. 1. The hydroquinone scarcity was a reflection of the short supply of anilin.

Maleic Anhydride—Since much of the output of this item is made from benzol, the long continued benzol scarcity has been reflected in a scarcity of maleic anhydride. The maleic shortage, however, was not all attributed to benzol, but was also due to the fact that production equipment used in its manufacture was busy turning out other much needed chemicals. This item was placed under NPA's inventory control regulation No. 1 by an amendment issued October 22.

Metacresol—As a result of price adjustments effected October 1 under CPR-22, a producer of this item lowered the price of 98 percent material 1½c. per pound. This brought quotations down to 73½c. per pound in carlots and 74½c. in less than carlot drum quantities, on an f.o.b. works basis.

Monotertiarybutylmetacresol — In the process of adjusting prices in accordance with CPR-22, a producer of this item dropped price schedules 1c. per pound. This brought schedules effective as of October 1, to 48c. per pound in tankcars, 49c. in drum carlots, and 50c. in less than drum carlot quantities on an f.o.b. works basis.

Nonylphenol — By the October 22 amendment to NPA's regulation 1 limiting the quantity of certain specified materials which can be ordered, received, or delivered, alkylphenols were among the chemicals added to the list. The price structure on nonylphenol was reduced ½c. per pound effective October 1 as a result of price adjustments made under CPR-22.

Parachlorophenol—The continued crit-

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ical scarcity of raw materials kept this item in a sufficiently tight supply position, that NPA placed the item under its inventory control regulation No. 1, effective October 22.

Paranitrophenol—The general phenol scarcity was reflected in a shortage of this item, sufficient to cause NPA to place it under inventory control regulation No. 1 as amended October 22.

Phthalic Anhydride—Virtually all producers had by last week announced higher price schedules on this item, most of them being already in effect. However, there were still some quarters to be heard from, and it was expected that November 1 would see the market as a whole advanced to near the highest of present listings. This item was subject to inventory control, as well as allocation.

Resorcinol—As a result of CPR-22 price adjustments, the technical grade of resorcinol was reduced in price 1½ cents per pound. This brought carloads on an f.o.b. works basis down to 73½ cents and less than carlot drums quantities to 74½ cents per pound. USP material was unaffected by price movements.

The supply position was acutely tight, all output being allocated under M-45, and the market in a severely short outlook for the immediate future. This situation was made worse by the fact that the plant of one of the two producers had some time ago been knocked out by an accident, and new production facilities were not yet in operation. The only grades currently being marketed were the technical and the USP material. The resin grade was discontinued early in the year, and it was doubted that its production would be resumed as long as the item is under allocation. This chemical was placed under NPA inventory control last week.

Styrene—This market remained essentially unchanged from the conditions of heavy demand in excess of the large volume production, and was subject to allocation and to inventory control. Prices were firm.

Koppers to Build New Coke Battery for Sheffield Steel

Sheffield Steel Corporation, Houston, Tex., has awarded the engineering and construction division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., a contract to design and construct a battery of fifteen new chemical-recovery coke ovens at its Houston plant.

The new battery will be of Koppers-Baker underjet design, and the contract also provides for the erection of certain auxiliary equipment. Sheffield's Houston plant now has forty-seven chemical-recovery coke ovens and the new battery will increase the plant's annual coal carbonizing capacity to more than 500,000 tons.

ACCCE Reelects

—Continued from page 7

lars which he has cached away in a bank account elsewhere, using them because he doesn't want to be bothered with getting exchange control on trivial amounts.

"Practice varies; we have had people who got British exchange control approval for amounts as small as $40, and we've had people from continental countries pay four-figure sums from a Swiss bank account rather than go through their domestic exchange control. Usually exchange control will make dollars available because they know that technology can help people to help themselves."

Dr. Whitney used Columbia as representative of the South American area and said that the country is well along in the establishment of a broad economic development program which covers many fields in chemistry and chemical engineering.

"By springtime of next year" he said, the alkali industry will be in production in their new plant located about thirty miles north of Bogota, close to the very large natural salt deposits. The plant, designed by the H. K. Ferguson Company, will produce soda ash, caustic soda and by-products using the Solvay process.

"The new steel mill is being built at Belencito, about 125 air miles northeast of Bogota. The plant is being erected by Arthur G. McKee & Company, designed by the Koppers Company, and will produce only four types of finished products, exclusive of pig iron. Excellent iron ore, coal and limestone are closeby. The plant is to contain twenty-seven coke ovens with production of byproducts. The hydrogen sulphide produced will be converted to sulphuric acid using the Kuhlmann system.

"A new plant using the Chemico process for the production of 99½ percent sulphur from low-grade sulphur ore is expected to be operating in the spring of 1952. This plant is located at Purace, 12,000 feet above sea level, about 65 air miles from Cali, the largest city in southern Colombia. Plans are under way to triple this production as soon as possible.

"Large oil and gas fields are located about 350 miles from the Caribbean coast up the Magdalena River, where, at Barranca Bermeja, is to be found their main oil refinery. This is being expanded to produce aviation gasoline and other oil refinery products. It is expected this job will be finished in 1953.

"A nitrogenous fertilizer plant is being planned to be located at the same spot alongside the oil refinery where natural gas now being wasted will be converted to anhydrous ammonia. The other products of this plant will be nitric acid, ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate, sulphuric acid and 'Nitrochalk.'"

Dr. Aries reported that opportunities in Central American countries inclued small scale chemical manufacture, ore refining and the production of building materia's. Big opportunities exist, he declared, in the chemical utilization of the forests for cellulose, naval stores, solvents and organic chemicals.

"The exploitation of oil-bearing nuts offers potentials equal to those of coffee and bananas," he said. "Such nuts which grow profusely in all the republics are now virtually wasted. Studies conducted by us indicate that the kernel of these nuts can be separated without difficulty with modern equipment, the nuts themselves containing about two-thirds oil, which can easily be pressed or extracted.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

In the second reduction so far this year, the price of para-aminosalicylic acid was reduced $1.05 per pound while the sodium salt of the acid was also reduced $1 per pound. In a move which was attributed to increased production facilities, one manufacturer of hormones reduced his quotation on testosterone, testosterone propionate, methyl testosterone and progesterone, 35 cents per gram. This reduction was followed correspondingly by several other producers of these items. As a result of a fluctuating commodity market and abetted by a continued relative lack of interest on the part of consumers, the price of cocoa butter was reduced 1c. per pound. In a market which has continued to shows signs of strength, roller process nonfat dry milk solids were advanced ½ cent per pound, in carlots.

The Office of Price Stabilization has issued CPR 89 which sets dollar and cents ceilings on industrial molasses, effective October 26. The action was designed to remove inequities brought about by industrial molasses being previously ceiled under GCPR and will apply to producers, distributors and importers of industrial molasses.

NPA inventory regulation, number 1, which was issued September 18, 1950, has been amended to include the following chemicals:—pentaerythritol, dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, chloroform, ethylene oxide, hexylresorcional, nicotinic acid, nicotinamide, perchloroethylene, polyvinyl alcohol, sebacic acid and trichloroethylene. This regulation restricts quantities of materials which can be ordered, received or delivered.

Supplies of emetine hydrochloride, which has ipecac root as its raw material, were reported to be quite scarce. Some material was still available but was commanding a higher price than heretofore. Trade observers see a tight supply of this material in coming weeks and some feel that higher prices in the future will be the rule.

Demand for glycerin was said to have been on the increase in recent months following the easier demand of the Summer months. Supplies were reported in approximate balance with demand at present but a gradual tightening of the supply was expected in the not too distant future as the defense program moves into high gear. Offerings of crude glycerin have been virtually nil in recent weeks and this situation was not thought to be too healthy with demand on the increase.

Nicotinic acid and its amide continued in short supply and production this year was recently estimated to run at least 500,000 pounds behind demand. The use of niacin in feed supplements has steadily shown an increase and demand from this source was said to be far in excess of available supplies.

Castor Oil—The market in castor beans continued rather quiet with both buyers and sellers holding off awaiting more favorable market conditions. Quotations heard were nominal at approximately $250 per long ton, f.o.b., Brazil.

Imports of beans at New York and Philadelphia were up over those of the previous week, totaling 3,812,550 pounds, compared with the 1,365,900 pounds landed in the preceding week and the 4,421,700 pounds in the corresponding week in 1950. Imports of castor oil during the week ended October 25 were up from those of the previous week, totaling 580,000 pounds compared to the corresponding week last year when 650,000 pounds of castor oil were landed at these ports.

Total imports of castor beans from the first of the year to date totaled 127,278,250 pounds, while the total brought in during the corresponding period last year amounted to 173,616,450 pounds. Imports of castor oil to date this year totaled 45,099,929 pounds, compared to the 28,245,825 pounds landed during the corresponding period last year.

Chlorophyll—Inquiry for chlorophyll has continued to increase although certain grades were in greater demand than others. Particularly in strong demand are the strongly concentrated grades of which supplies were said to be tight. The difficulty in keeping up with inquiry for these grades was reportedly in the manufacturing process which entails several time-consuming steps. As the usage of chlorophyll becomes more diversified, new applications have been devised and it appeared that these increased needs have exceeded present production of the highly concentrated grades. The potential fields of application for chlorophyll were said to be numerous and as time proceeds, producers of the material foresee increased consumption.

Cocoa Butter—Continuing its downward spiral, the price of cocoa butter was further reduced 1c. per pound this week bringing the quotation to 55c. per pound. Demand continued sluggish at a time of the year when inquiry is usually at high levels. It appeared to some observers in the trade that consumers were confining their purchases to immediate needs. There was little evidence of buying for inventory, many of the smaller confectionary manufacturers being hesitant due to the slackening in business. Supplies of cocoa butter were more than adequate at present.

Emetine Hydrochloride—Supplies of this material were reported to be scarce and expensive. The cost of ipecac root has risen with the resultant increase in the cost of the finished product. There still was some of the drug available at about $42.85 per ounce and it was said that additional material was available at a price in the neighborhood of $48.50 per ounce.

Gelatin—Demand for imported gelatin, silver label, was reported to be rather quiet. In contrast to the flurry of buying which existed about this time last year, consumers were said to be confining purchases to filling immediate needs. Last year, consumers were stockpiling material in preparation for a repetition of the shortages of World War II. With brighter prospects for a continued ample supply of gelatin this year, buying was quiet. Supplies are ample at present and are expected to continue in this fashion in coming months. Domestic production of gelatin has been good with the result that inquiry for the imported material has been dull. Due to high costs at the source, the price has remained firm at $1.25 per pound.

Production of gelatin was up in August from the preceding month, comprising 3,372,451 pounds compared to the 3,352,038 pounds manufactured in July, 1951 and the 3,112,612 pounds in August, 1950. These production figures include only production of the edible and technical grades this year and the edible gelatin production in last year.

Shipments of gelatin in August totaled 3,290,152 pounds of which 2,111,647 pounds was edible material, the balance being technical grade, compared to a total of 3,516,880 pounds shipped in July, 1951, some 2,253,717 pounds of which was edible, the rest being technical gelatin.

Stocks at the end of August totaled 9,781,052 pounds of gelatin, comprising 6,043,747 pounds of edible material, 966,104 pounds of the technical, 494,731 pounds pharmaceutical and 2,276,470 pounds of the photographic. This overall total slightly exceeded that of July, 1951, when stocks totaled 9,698,753 pounds of all types of gelatin. This included 5,644,919 pounds edible, 948,967 pounds technical, 584,976 pounds pharmaceutical and 2,519,891 pounds of photographic gelatin.

Glycerin—Demand for glycerin has picked up and some observers believed that it would only be a matter of time until supplies would, once again, become tight. The curtailed production of glycerin during the Summer months when soap production was cut back, due to the large stocks then on hand, has begun to affect the present glycerin supply. There have been virtually no offerings of crude glycerin placed on the open market recently, either of domestic or foreign origin. This situation plus the fact that soap was said to be in lessened demand due to the tremendous growth in the consumption of

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Acid, para-aminosalicylic, $1.05 per lb.
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Methyl testosterone, 35c. per gm.
Progesterone, 35c. per gm.
Sodium para-aminosalicylate, $1 per lb.
Testosterone, 35c. per gm.
propionate, 35c. per gm.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Oct. 27, 1950
260.4	260.4	260.4	255.8	257.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

26

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synthetic detergents, would seem to indicate a growing tightening in the glycerin supply as the defense program gathers momentum. Production of munitions has already shown a significant increase and the coming months are expected to see a steadily increased demand for glycerin from these sources. Particularly in accelerated demand was glycerin for use in rocket fuels.

The completion of an additional unit for the manufacture of synthetic glycerin seems to be set for an indefinite date. Problems in securing scarce materials have hampered the scheduled completion of this project.

Hormones—With an announcement to the effect that his facilities for the production of progesterone, testosterone, testosterone propionate and methyl testosterone had been increased, a producer of these hormones reduced the price to $2.25 per gram. It was reported that the reductions were expected to increase the demand and broaden the market for hormones by bringing prices within the range of more potential users.

In line with these reductions several other manufacturers of the compounds dropped their price schedules to the same level and it was believed that additional producers would follow suit.

Demand for these hormones was said to be good although there were varying opinions with some producers reporting only fair inquiry. Supplies were generally reported to be more than adequate at present with expectations for a continued good supply based upon the present rate of consumption.

Milk Powder—Reflecting a strengthening market, the price of roller dried nonfat dry milk solids was advanced ½c. per pound, in carlots. Supplies of roller process were short against a good demand. The market on spray process was steady to firm and supplies were ample. Prices held firm.

The market was steady to firm on dry whole milk. The demand for the spray process was fair, with supplies moderate. Prices continued to hold at prior levels. Too few sales of roller dried whole milk continued to obviate any price trend.

Purchases by the USDA totaled 820,261 pounds of spray process nonfat dry milk solids, bringing the total to date this year to 57,535,609 pounds, compared to a total of 253,697,098 pounds purchased in the comparable period last year. Sales by the USDA amounted to 5,225 pounds of the spray process skimmed milk powder. The total amount of this material sold to date was 23,534,320 pounds, compared to the 2,253,951 pounds sold in the corresponding period in 1950.

Molasses—Industrial molasses has been put under a dollar and cents ceiling in a move which was calculated to remove inequities in domestic prices and to enable domestic users to bid for foreign supplies, according to the Office of Price Stabilization. This action, CPR 89, was effective October 26, 1951, and sets ceilings at the producer and distributor levels for industrial molasses produced in the territories and possessions and on the mainland. Due to the large volume brought in offshore the ceilings established for domestically produced molasses are also the maximum prices at the port of entry for imported molasses, both from United States territories and possessions and foreign countries.

The ceiling price set for New York was 32c. per gallon while at New Orleans the ceiling was set at 30c. per gallon.

Of the total 1951 Cuban molasses production of 288,639,643 gallons of blackstrap, 181,697,030 gallons had been sold for export as of September 30, 1951. This included the original 180,000,000 gallons reserved for export plus an additional amount to complete full cargoes of molasses. The Cuban governent has assigned 70,780,017 gallons for local use or manufacture. Of this quantity 52,545,773 gallons had been utilized as of September 30, leaving an unused balance of 18,234,244 gallons. On the basis of the above quantity sold for export or assigned for local use or manufacture there remained unassigned from the 1951 molasses crop, 30,000,000 gallons.

Citrus molasses demand continued good to strong, with supplies very limited. Reporting of domestic beet molasses prices has been delayed, since virtually all beet molasses producers were delaying sales contracts until publication of price control regulations and prices by the Office of Price Stabilization.

Nicotinic Acid—Demand for this important member of the vitamin B complex was reportedly still in excess of available supplies. In addition to its usage in the enrichment of bread and in the pharmaceutical field, demand from feed mixers has steadily increased to the point where feed supplements are consuming a sizable portion of the current output. Inquiry from abroad was also said to be quite strong.

Supplies of nicotinamide were, of course, in a position similar to the acid, and were expected to continue tight for

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some time, with demand at its present high level. Prices remained unchanged.

NPA inventory regulation, number 1, issued September 18, 1950, has been amended to include, among other chemicals, both nicotinic acid and nicotinamide. This regulation restricts quantities of materials which can be ordered, received, or delivered.

Para-aminosalicylic Acid—The price on this acid was dropped $1.05 per pound last week. The new price in 1,000-pound lots was quoted at $4.45 per pound, while smaller lots were listed from $4.50 to $4.95 per pound.

Pentaerythritol—Demand for this polyhydric alcohol continued at high levels, and supplies remained short. While formaldehyde availability had improved in past months, production of pentaerythritol has been limited by existing manufacturing facilities. Expansion of present facilities was reported to be under way but the outlook for the immediate future was for a continued tight supply. The usage of pentaerythritol in the protective coating industry has steadily increased and the burgeoning defense program was expected to sustain the strong demand which is evident at the present time.

The NPA Inventory regulation number 1 which was issued September 18, 1950, was amended last week to include, among others, pentaerythritol. This regulation restricts quantities of materials that can be ordered, received, or delivered.

Production of pentaerythritol in July, 1951, totaled 3,463,403 pounds as compared with the 3,755,444 pounds manufactured in June of this year, the Tariff Commission reported.

Sodium Para-aminosalicylate — Producers reduced the price on this sodium salt last week by $1.00 per pound, in line with the reduction on the acid. Quotations now in effect for 1,000-pound lots were $4.25 per pound, with the schedule for smaller lots ranging from $4.30 to $4.75 per pound.

Sugar—The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced an increase in sugar quotas for Colombia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Peru. These were the only "full duty" countries which had filled their basic quota prorations by September 1, thereby qualifying to share the unfilled balance of the quota for all full duty countries. At the same time the entire 10,000 short tons, raw value, of the deficit in the Philippine quota which had previously been prorated among four full duty countries was made available for the entry of sugar from any full duty country in the order in which such sugar is made available.

Increases in the allotments for mainland marketings by producers of sugar in Puerto Rico have been announced. These increases distribute among the allottees the 46,479-ton increase in the mainland sugar quota for Puerto Rico announced on October 16, 1951.

Sulpha Drugs—Demand for these compounds continued at high levels while availability remained limited. The sustained demands of the Korean conflict, demand from abroad and domestic requirements were expected to keep sulpha drugs in short supply for some time.

Production of the sulfa drugs in July, 1951, was up significantly over that of the preceding month, reports the Tariff Commission. In June this year, production of sulpha drugs, figured as bulk medicinals, totaled 528,858 pounds, as compared to the 604,173 pounds manufactured in July.

Dow's 'Polyglycol 15-200' In Commercial Production

Commercial production of "Polyglycol 15-200," a new chemical product for use as a lubricant in hydraulic brake fluids and as an intermediate for surface-active agents, has been announced by the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. The new chemical is a water-soluble liquid derived from polyalkylene oxides.

According to Allen W. Smith of Dow's technical service and development group, "Polyglycol 15-200" may be described as a chemical derivative possessing the best properties of polyethylene glycols and polypropyleneglycols. These properties include good solubility in both water and organic liquids, high flash point, low pour point, excellent viscosity-temperature relationship, and low skin toxicity.

Atlas Names Ad Manager

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has appointed James A. Gilruth, manager of its advertising and sales promotion division, effective November 1. Mr. Gilruth was associated with the advertising department of Atlas for ten years until 1946, when he became sales promotion manager of the storage battery division of Philco Corporation, later Gould-National Batteries, Inc., at Trenton, N. J. Since June of last year he has been a senior editor on the staff of Harry W. Smith, Inc., New York technical publicity firm.

DPA Distribution Controls Position Goes to Truppner

Manly Fleischmann, Defense Production Administrator, has announced the appointment of William C. Truppner as DPA Assistant Administrator in charge of production and distribution controls. Mr. Fleischmann said Mr. Truppner's new appointment will serve to integrate further the operations of DPA, the National Production Authority, and other government agencies engaged in the mobilization effort.

Vick Promotes Four

General managers of three Vick Chemical Company operating divisions have been appointed presidents of their respective units, it was announced last week by E. L. Mabry, president. They are Edward P. Anderson, international division; George C. Eichhorn, manufacturing division; and Kirby Peake, Vick products division. Elected to the position of vice-president was Dr. Maurice L. Moore. He joined the Vick research staff in an advisory capacity October 1, from Smith, Kline & French, Philadelphia.

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7. Any change in normal bowel habits

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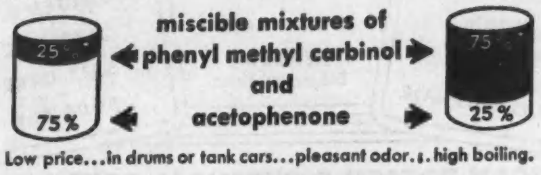

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Obituaries

Winfield C. Brower

Winfield C. Brower, who was in the oil business from 1887 to 1949, died October 22 in Plainfield, N. J. He was eighty-three years old. He started his career with the Standard Oil Company of New York at the Atlas plant in Buffalo and from 1893 to 1896 assisted in the reconstruction of the Imperial Oil Company refinery at Sarnia, Ont.

From 1899 to 1905 Mr. Brower was superintendent at the Atlas plant and then, in 1905, the company sent him to Romania where he stayed seven years. On his return he joined the Vacuum Oil Company and was in charge of its crude oil department when he retired.

Walter P. Carroll

Walter P. Carroll, vice-president and director of National Lead Company, died in Chicago on October 20. Mr. Carroll had been with National Lead for forty-one years and, in addition to being a vice-president and director, was also manager of the metal department and of the Chicago branch. He was fifty-nine years of age.

Mr. Carroll started his career with the company in 1910 as an assistant to the white lead sales manager of the Chicago branch. Following service overseas in World War I, he entered the metal department of the branch in 1919 and seven years later was made metal sales manager. He was named assistant manager of the Chicago branch in 1938 and manager in 1941. Mr. Carroll became a company director in 1943 and manager of the metal department in January, 1949. He was elected a vice-president in April, 1949.

Herbert E. Cragin, sr., who retired in 1949 from the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, died in Plainfield, N. J., October 21. He was seventy-one years old. Mr. Cragin spent seventeen years as assistant advertising manager for Armour & Co.

Charton C. Frantz, president of the Frantz Company, and Frantz Distillers, Inc., East Liverpool, Ohio, died in Pittsburgh, Pa., October 16, it was learned last week.

Albert P. Russell, a retired executive of Sherwin-Williams Company, died in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 21. He was eighty-five years old. Mr. Russell started work for Sherwin-Williams as an office boy in 1878 and at the time of his retirement in 1928 was superintendent of its can making plant.

Bids Wanted

Acetic acid, glacial, 4,680 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 544, November 7.

Alcohol, 86,400 gallons, capryl, 240 one-ounce bottles, and isopropyl, 27,000 gallons, invitation 516, November 5; dehydrated, 480 bottles, Veterans Administration, Procurement Division, Washington 25, invitation A-29, November 7.

Calcium chloride, hydrated, 25 tons, Army Engineers, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, invitation 52, November 2.

Charcoal, 26,000 pounds, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., invitation 275, November 9.

Chemicals & drugs, unspecified, 441,866 items, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 917Q, November 6; mercuric iodide, phosphomolybdic acid, platinic chloride, sodium sulphate, trichloroacetic acid, invitation 500, November 5; magnesium hydroxide, magnesium sulphate, mercuric oxycyanide, mannitol, phenobarbital, O-tolidine, invitation 496, November 5; sodium nitroferricyanide, sodium silicate, sucrose, cocoa butter, invitation 521, November 7; mercury, sodium hydroxide, thioglycollate fluid medium, invitation 524, November 7; carbon tetrachloride, cocaine hydrochloride, invitation 516, November 5.

Compressed gases: carbon dioxide, 16,010 pounds, Army Engineers Corps, Philadelphia 1, invitation ENG-73, November 15; acetylene, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, aviator's breathing and technical, large quantities, period contract, Navy Department, Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, invitation O-54,172, November 8.

Desiccant, activated, 225,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9696, November 2.

Disinfectant solution, 17,268 quarts, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 544, November 7.

Drugs in dosage form, various, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 523, November 6; insulin, invitation 918N, November 2.

Glycerin, 401,490 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 895N, November 2.

Hydrogen peroxide solution, 58,784 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 544, November 7.

Lubricating grease, 4,416 pounds, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., invitation 18, November 13.

Milkpowder, 600,000 pounds, Quartermaster Depot, 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago, invitation 473B, November 15.

Naphthalene, flake, 70,000 pounds, Supply Depot, Marine Corps, Washington, invitation 272B, November 15.

Oil, castor, 20,038 quarts, cottonseed, 2,316 quarts, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 544, November 7; vegetable salad, 4,002 gallons, Quartermaster Depot, 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago, invitation 478B, November 6; castor, 732 quarts, Veterans Administration, Procurement Division, Washington 25, invitation A-28, November 6.

Paint & allied products: paint, exterior, 10,000 gallons, Navy Department, Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, invitation B-54,180, November 12; enamel, aircraft, 14,502 gallons, invitation B-54,183, November 12; paint, exterior, 16,000 gallons, invitation B-54,182, November 12; enamel, white, 35,000 gallons, invitation B-54,176, November 8; deck paint, gray, 24,000 gallons, and red, 24,000 gallons, invitation B-54-,174, November 8; primer, zinc chromate, 36,000 gallons, invitation B-54,175, November 6; spar varnish, water resistant, 20,000 gallons, invitation B-54,177, November 9; paint, interior, 5,000 gallons, and varnish, 240 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 3G-3967-R, November 5; enamel, orange and black, 428 gallons, same, Court House, Seattle 4, invitation C-4211-1, November 9.

Printing chemicals, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, class 51, part II, supplement 1, October 31.

Salt, evaporated, type 2, 1,030,000 packages, Quartermaster Depot, 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago, invitation 489B, November 7.

Shortening, 3,640,000 pounds, Quartermaster Depot, 1819 W. Pershing Road, Chicago, invitation 438 B, November 8.

Sodium borate, concentrated, 40 tons, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., invitation 282, November 14.

Sodium carbonate, 60 tons, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., invitation 30, November 7.

Sodium sesquisilicate, 2,000 pounds, Federal Correctional Institution, LaTuna, Texas, invitation 13-4343, November 8.

Spices: paprika, thyme, chili powder, Quartermaster Market Center, P.O.B. 3225, Pier 91, Seattle 14, invitation 12, November 7; various, Quartermaster Depot, 124 Grand Avenue, Oakland 12, Calif., invitation 56, November 15; pepper, black, 1,050,000 packages, same, 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago, invitation 438B, November 7.

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Joins S.B. Penick

Harold E. Pletcher has been appointed assistant production manager of S. B. Penick & Co., New York. Prior to his joining Penick, Mr. Pletcher was production manager of the Ansco Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, with which he had been associated for eighteen years.

Columbia-Southern Makes Further Personnel Changes

Several further appointments in the Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation sales organization have been announced by W. I. Galliher, vice-president in charge of sales.

C. F. Bingham, formerly manager of pigment sales, has been named assistant director of sales. J. F. Dockum, formerly Philadelphia, Pa., district sales manager, also has been appointed assistant director of sales. Both Mr. Bingham and Mr. Dockum will be located here at the corporation's headquarters.

P. A. Fodor formerly of the market research and development department, will succeed Mr. Dockum as Philadelphia district sales manager. R. M. Simpson will become acting manager of pigment sales.

E. M. Rollins was named district sales manager at Dallas, Tex., with sales supervision of the Houston, Texas and New Orleans, La., branch sales offices. Moving from the corporation's Barberton, Ohio, plant technical service department to the market research and development department will be C. J. Stroemple.

These appointments complete a recent reorganization of the Corporation's sales staff. Columbia-Southern, a subsidiary of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, produces chlorine, caustic soda, soda ash and related chemicals.

CSC Creates Divisions In Production Department

The creation of three geographical production divisions in the production and engineering department of Commercial Solvents Corporation, has been announced by Maynard C. Wheeler, vice-president. Each division will exercise control over the company's manufacturing facilities in its area.

The central division, of which Homer Kieweg has been appointed manager, includes plants at Terre Haute, Ind.; Peoria, Ill.; and Newark and Carlstadt, N. J. J. Eckard Wheeler has been made manager of the Dixie division which includes plants at Sterlington, Harvey, and Westwego, La. R. B. Crowell has been named manager of the western division which comprises producing units at Agnew, California.

GSA Seeking Medicines

The General Services Administration is seeking offers from the drug industry for supplying a considerable quantity of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations for shipment to Indochina and Thailand under the ECA program.

Interested persons are asked to request the bid forms on or before October 31, addressing their requests to the General Services Administration, 7th and D streets, S. W., Washington 25, D. C., attention Dorothy Queen, Room 7109C. (Telephone REpublic 7500, extension 3926). In making any inquiry about the procurement or requesting forms to bid, identify the information wanted by giving the numbers 95-370-00-H201-2229-OSB or 93-370-H201-2201-2-OSB.

Guthmann in New York

W. S. Guthmann, president of Edwal Laboratories, Inc., Ringwood, Ill., will be in New York on business for a week starting today. He may be contacted at the Commodore hotel.

DCAT Chairman Names 1951-52 Committee Heads

Charles M. Macauley Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush Company, chairman of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, has announced the appointment of the following chairmen to head committees for the 1951-52 fiscal year:—

Arbitration, Ralph A. Clark, J. T. Baker Chemical Company; auditing, S. F. Urban, E. R. Squibb & Sons; bulletin, Stanley I. Clark, Sterling Drug, Inc.; coordination for unification of drug laws, Carle M. Bigelow, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company; finance, Hugh S. Crosson, McKesson & Robbins, Inc.; legislative, James G. Flanagan, S. B. Penick & Co.; tariff, Fred G. Singer, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; membership, Claude A. Hanford, Pharmaco, Inc.; membership maintenance, J. David Hayden, Gelatin Products Division; R. P. Scherer Corporation; publicity, Murray Breese, Murray Breese Associates; public relations, George S. McMillan, Bristol-Myers Company, and section activities, Lloyd I. Volckening, The Ivers-Lee Company.

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melting point:	•146°-148°C. (meniscus to complete melt)
appearance:	•white powder
sulphates:	•none
chlorides:	•none
heavy metals:	•20 ppm. max.

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ESTERIFICATION
$(C_6H_5)_2CHCOOH + RCH_2Cl \xrightarrow{Na} (C_6H_5)_2CHCOOCH_2R + HCl$
Alkyl chloride → Alkyl diphenylacetate

HYDROGENATION
$(C_6H_5)_2CHCOOH + 6H_2 \xrightarrow{catalyst} (C_6H_{11})_2CHCOOH$
→ Dicyclohexylacetic acid

BROMINATION
$(C_6H_5)_2CHCOOH + Br_2 \longrightarrow (C_6H_5)_2CBrCOOH + HBr$
→ α-Bromo-diphenylacetic acid

CHLORINATION TO THE ACID CHLORIDE
$(C_6H_5)_2CHCOOH + SOCl_2 \longrightarrow (C_6H_5)_2CHCOCl + SO_2 + HCl$
$SOCl_2$ Thionyl chloride → Diphenylacetyl chloride

The acid chloride can be converted through the amide to diphenylacetonitrile

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ALMOND ESSENCE—6 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Marseille
ALOE—91 cs, F W Berk & Co, Puerto Cabello
ANILINE DYES—3 dms, Hensel Bruckman & Lorbacher, Amsterdam
10 cans, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
90 dms, Hensel Bruckman & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
43 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Havre
35 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
18 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
20 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—14 dms, Glasgow
ANISE OIL—20 dms, George Uhe Co, Hong Kong
ANISEED—84 bls, Bank of California, Hong Kong
ANTHRAQUINONE—100 kgs, Irving Trust Co, Liverpool
ANTIMONY ORE—4,568 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Antofagasta
ARABIC GUM—202 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
134 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
100 bgs, Port Sudan
200 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, London
ARSENIC—327 dms, Public National Bank & Trust Co, Sete
ASBESTOS FIBRE—22 bgs, R P Goedert, Genoa
ATROPINE SULPHATE—1 cs, Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne
BABASSU OIL—201 tons, E F Drew & Co, Sao Luiz do Maranhao
110 tons, Leghorn Trading Co, Sao Luiz do Maranhao
240 tons, E F Drew & Co, Sao Luiz do Maranhao
BALSAM, COPAIBA—30 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Manaus
BARBASCO ROOT—181 bls, R E Valensi, Iquitos
BARIUM HYDRATE—160 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Dunkirk
BEESWAX—90 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Lisbon
60 bgs, Chase National Bank, Lisbon
BERYL ORE—300 bgs, Serrano Trading Co, Parnahiba
600 bgs, South American Minerals & Mdse Corp, Parnahiba
BILE ACID—89 trcs, Wilson & Co, Santos
BILE, OX—2 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
BONE—300 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Rio de Janeiro
BONE BLACK—1,000 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Alexandria
CALCIUM CARBIDE—220 dms, Oslo
CALCIUM CARBONATE—120 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Liverpool
CANANGA OIL—1 dm, International Credit, Tjirebon
CARDAMOMS—12 cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Mangalore
CARNAUBA WAX—482 bgs, Fortaleza
30 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Fortaleza
134 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Fortaleza
1,625 bgs, Parnahiba
63 bgs, Tutoia
CASEIN—15 bgs, Ponta Delgada
100 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Copenhagen
120 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
650 bgs, P A Dunkel & Co, Havre
CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID—327 dms, Jacques Missir, Cochin
CASSIA OIL—15 dms, George Uhe Co, Hong Kong
CASTOR BEANS — 4,344 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Bahia
1,694 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
6,425 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Fortaleza
10,783 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Fortaleza
846 bgs, Chase National Bank, Tutoia
725 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Bahia
700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
OIL—90 tons, Buenos Aires
CELERYSEED—71 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Marseilles
41 bgs, W E Martin, Bombay
CERIUM CHLORIDE—66 dms, Santos
SALTS—45 dms, Santos
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—965 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
6,400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHROME METAL—11 dms, Penson & Co, Hamburg
23 dms, Liverpool
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—22 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—5 dms, Volkart Bros, Calcutta
CITRONELLA OIL—50 dms, M Garbic, Hong Kong
12 dms, Chevalier & O'Connor, Colombo
12 dms, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Tandjong Priok
COALTAR DYES — 32 cks, Interstate Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
16 dms, D W Hickey, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—370 tons, Zamboanga
COD OIL—200 dms, The Atlas Refinery, St Johns
119 dms, Arista Oil Products, Aalesund
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, C L Huisking, Aalesund
100 dms, Arista Oil Products, Aalesund
250 dms, Eslsingh & Lutigheid, Bergen
COLUMBITE ORE—100 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Lagos
COPAL GUM—134 bkts, O G Innes, Tandjong Priok
COPPER CYANIDE—70 cs, Torre Products Co, Yokohama
COPRA—1,000 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Legaspi
CREAM OF TARTAR—100 bbls, National City Bank, Barcelona
300 bbls, Ansa Chemical Co, Barcelona
440 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—138 dms, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Manchester
100 dms, James E Fox, Manchester
75 dms, W D Neuberg & Co, Manchester
100 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Manchester
76 dms, Elbert & Co, Manchester
55 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, Manchester
300 dms, American Cyanamid Co, London
CUBE ROOT—966 bls, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
CUMINSEED—250 bgs, Khoheoshal Co, Bombay
CUTTLEFISH BONES—20 cs, J B De Macedo & Co, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—50 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Tandjong Priok
25 cs, Bankers Trust Co, Singapore
DEXTRIN—100 bbls, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
DIMETHYLSULPHATE—1 dm, G F Smith, Rotterdam
ERGOT — 40 bgs, Burroughs Wellcome & Co, Leixoes
EUCALYPTUS LEAVES—10 bls, Peek & Velsor, Lisbon
OIL—11 dms, Commercial Banking Co, Sydney, Melbourne
5 dms, Chase National Bank, Melbourne
FENNELSEED—162 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Beirut
13 bgs, L M Mueller, Beirut
FERTILIZER—62 bls, Chase National Bank, Melbourne
FISH LIVER OIL—2 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—6,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Trondheim
FUEL OIL—373,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
161,562 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
84,158 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
GALL, OX—3 dms, Wilson & Co, Adelaide
4 dms, Chase National Bank, Melbourne
4 cs, Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne
2 bbls, Montevideo
GHEEP—4 cs, Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne
GELATIN—33 dms, B Young & Co, London
53 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GENTIAN ROOT—30 bls, Meer Corp, Marseilles
GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Bombay
114 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
GINGER ROOT — 30 crts, La Famosa Tropical Produce Co, Havana
26 crts, S Rosen, Havana
6 crts, Tung Sang Co, Havana
13 crts, Gat Cheung Co, Havana
GLANDS—46 bxs, International Packers Commercial Co, Adelaide
10 trcs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Montevideo
17 cs, Antwerp
GLYCERIN—27 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, C Pettinoss, Calcutta
100 bgs, C Pettinoss, Havre
1,050 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Antwerp
GYPSUM—20,688 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
8,183 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall
3,783 tons, National Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
2,700 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
IRON, ANTIMONIATE—1,672 bgs, Philipp Bros, Marseilles
OXIDE—1,125 bgs, R Coulston, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Liverpool
POWDER—2 dms, American Commercial Transport, Bremen
JAMBULSEED—13 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
KARAYA GUM—246 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
100 bgs, Wm M Allison, Bombay
220 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Bombay
123 bgs, Innis Speiden & Co, Bombay
62 bgs, K A Export Corp, Bombay
36 bgs, Bombay
KIESERITE—600 tons, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Bremen
LABDANUM GUM—4 bbls, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
LAC—300 bgs, H C Smith Co, Calcutta
LAUREL LEAVES—100 bls, H Marmorek & Son, Lisbon
90 bls, M J Golombeck, Lisbon
LAVENDER OIL—3 dms, U S Rubber Co, Marseilles
1 dm, van Ameringen-Haebler, Marseilles
20 dms, F D Keller, Alicante
LEMONGRASS OIL—55 dms, Chas Pfizer, Cochin
11 dms, Verona Chemical Co, Cochin
11 dms, Trubeck Laboratories, Cochin
9 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
9 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
LICORICE ROOT—7,102 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
LOCUST BEAN GUM—125 bgs, Barcelona
130 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
MACE—20 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
MACE—14 cs, C H Landes & E Balint, Tandjong Priok
MAGNESITE—1,563 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
MAGNESIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—160 cks, Henry Sundheimer, Rotterdam
MANGROVE BARK—1,650 bls, Olson Sales Agency, Tumaco
EXTRACT—2,680 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
METHOCEL—14 bgs, Dow Chemical Co, Gothenburg
MILK POWDER—600 crts, Western Dairy Products Inc, Rotterdam
MONOMERIC VINYL ACETATE—600 dms, Shawinigan Products Corp, Genoa
MYROBALANS—696 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
4,626 bgs, First National Boston, Mormugao
3,020 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mormugao
NAPHTHALENE—200 bgs, Antwerp
339 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Antwerp
1,437 bgs, Rotterdam
148 bgs, American Union Transport Co, Hamburg
NICKEL SULPHATE—45 cks, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
NUTMEGS—640 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
18 bgs, C H Landes & E Balint, Tandjong Priok
OLIVE OIL—65 dms, Monk Olive Oil Co, Marseille
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Rio de Janeiro
56 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Bahia
56 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Bahia
PAPAIN—3 chts, Meer Corp, Colombo
26 hf chts, C L Huisking, Colombo
4 pkgs, C L Huisking, Colombo
2 cs, Rohner Gehrig & Co, Matadi
PAPRIKA—150 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
100 bgs, Steinhard & Nordlinger, Alicante
75 bgs, V M Calderon, Alicante
450 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
PATCHOULI OIL—2 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Penang
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
75 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
934 bls, Atkins Durbrow, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
8,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,100 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
240 bgs, A C Israel, Bombay
720 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
330 bgs, C Czarinkow Ltd, Bombay
80 bgs, A C Israel, Bombay
160 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bombay
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
770 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
200 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Singapore
143 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
318 bgs, U S & Indonesia Trading Co, Singapore
73 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
56 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
44 bgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Singapore
75 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Singapore
240 bgs, Bank of America, Cochin
80 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Cochin
160 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cochin
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
400 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
160 bgs, Bansiddar Gopaldas, Cochin
460 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
272 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
160 bgs, D Hecht, Mangalore
80 bgs, Peter Commercial Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
240 bgs, C Czarnikow, Ltd, Cochin
8 bgs, Wm H Muller, Colombo
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
400 bgs, Superintendance Co, Cochin
WHITE—14 bgs, P H Petry, Singapore
77 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
70 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
22 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
22 bgs, Beyer Co, Singapore
PETROLEUM CRUDE—69,368 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Tampico
80,768 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
104,304 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
100,045 bbls, California Oil Co, Las Piedras
249,741 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE — 100 cks, Fallek Products Corp, Naples
PIGMENTS—300 bgs, Interocean Inc, Rotterdam
PIMENTO—50 bgs, Alicante
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—118 cs, Luco Flex Inc, Havre
POTASH CHROME ALUM—50 cks, Penson & Co, Gothenburg
SALTS—20 kgs, A Gusmer, Inc, London
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—550 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
FERRICYANIDE—16 cks, Intra Mar Shipping Corp, Rotterdam
80 cks, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Rotterdam
PERCHLORATE—625 dms, C Hardy, Havre
PSYLLIUMSEED— 20 bls, S B Penick & Co, Marseille
1,076 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRITES—6 cs, Ore Chemical Corp, Piraeus
194 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,213 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—200 btls, Chase National Bank, Genoa
300 btls, Credit Sussie, Genoa
QUININE—5 cs, N Y Quinine & Chemical Works, Calcutta
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAFELITE—63 kgs, International Paint Co, Liverpool
SAGE LEAVES—10 bls, H Marmorek & Son, Genoa
SARRIETTE LEAVES—25 bls, Levy & Lewis & Co, Marseille
SCHEELITE CONCENTRATES—78 bgs, National City Bank, Natal
ORE—110 bgs, National City Bank, Leixoes
60 bgs, South American Minerals & Mdse Corp, Parnahiba
1,200 bgs, South American Minerals & Mdse Corp, Cabedelo
1,000 bgs, Cabedelo
300 bgs, Wm H Muller, Recife
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Capital Shellac Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, C A Timm, Calcutta
300 bgs, H C Smith Co, Calcutta
700 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
300 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—75 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Calcutta
56 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Calcutta
SERPENTARIA ROOT—2 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
SHARK LIVER OIL—40 cs, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—400 bgs, Calcutta
1,150 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
300 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
225 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Flora Lac Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Ascher Trading Corp, Calcutta
50 bgs, A Kramer & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, H C Smith Co, Calcutta
34 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
41 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Bremen
SKIPJACK LIVER OIL—10 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,116 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
BISULFITE ANHYDROUS—350 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Genoa
CACODYLATE—2 cs, Marseille
METAL—142 dms, National Carloading Corp, Genoa
SULPHATE—4,411 bgs, Alltransport Inc, Hamburg
TALC—500 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Marseille
286 bgs, Charles Mathieu Inc, Genoa
TANTALITE ORE—480 bgs, Philipp Bros, Matadi 21,072 bgs, Freedman & Slater, Matadi
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,685 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cheribon
1,600 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Tjirebon
TARA POWDER—250 bgs, Salaverry
TEA WASTE—1,328 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Calcutta
THYME LEAVES—67 bgs, Seeke & Kade, Marseille
THYMOL—8 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
TRAGACANTH GUM—20 cs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Beirut
20 cs, V Simidian & Co, Beirut
TRAGON—40 bgs, Brown Bros, Liverpool
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—89 dms, Rolf Ferdner, Oslo
TRIMETHYL PHOSPHATE — 2 cbys, Oldbury Electric Chemical Co, Liverpool
TUCUM KERNELS—1,775 bgs, First National Boston, Tutoia
TUNG OIL—157 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
630 tons, Buenos Aires
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—20 dms, Atlantic Freighting Corp, Antwerp
10 bbls, Atlantic Freighting Corp, Antwerp
150 bbls, Intermaritime Forwarding Co, Rotterdam
100 bbls, Landers Segal Color Co, Rotterdam
51 bbls, Fezandie & Sperrle, Rotterdam
33 dms, Alltransport Inc, Hamburg
UREA—3,000 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Genoa
3,200 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
VALONIA CUPS—9,075 bgs, First National Boston, Alexandria
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—2,000 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—20 cs, Marseille
12 cs, Guaranty Trlust Co, Marseille
31 cs, Zink & Trieste, Marseille
13 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Marseille
VEGETABLE WAX—3 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Buenaventura
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, E Seebach Co, Rio de Janeiro
WHITING—1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOLFRAM ORE—800 bgs, Penson & Co, Leixoes
850 bgs, National City Bank, Leixoes
146 bgs, C Tennant & Co, Leixoes
67 bgs, Derby & Co, Lisbon
100 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Lisbon
30 bgs, Tailey Metal Co, Penang
WOLFRAMITE—203 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Leixoes
YACCA GUM—450 bgs, Judson Sheldon, Adelaide

Baltimore

ALCOHOL, CETYL—137 cs, American Alcolac, London
BARBASCO POWDER—5,800 bgs, Astoria Pan Americana Inc, Iquitos
BONEMEAL—600 bgs, D C Andrews, Liverpool
533 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires
1,103 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
IRON OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Mineral Pigments Corp, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—1,500 tons, Associated Metal & Minerals Corp, Bombay
5,000 tons, U S Steel Co, Bombay
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
PEATMOSS—30 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,450 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires

Boston

BONEMEAL—1,445 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Buenos Aires
1,220 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires

Los Angeles

BONEMEAL—800 bgs, Frank P Dow & Co, Inc, Manchester
DEGELATINIZED—2,205 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Hamburg
STEAMED—3,360 bgs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Rotterdam
BOTANICAL LEAVES—18 bgs, Hosce Chemical Works, Hamburg
CALCIUM NITRATE—90,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer, Oslo
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Catz American Seed Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, R J Spitz Inc, Rotterdam
100 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Rotterdam
CHEMICALS—10 cns, Advance Solvents Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
700 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Matoon & Co, Rotterdam
CILAMENT POWDER—23 cs, N P Adams, Rotterdam
CLOVER SEED—28 bgs, Germain Plant & Seed Co, Lytleton
COALTAR—5 dms, Fishermens Co-Operative Association, Manchester
COPRA, BULK—500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
CAKE—4,480 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
6,716 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, President Madison, Manila
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Manchester
CUMIN SEED—163 bgs, Reny Shipping Corp, Rotterdam
DRY PEPPERS—373 bgs, Gentry Division, Santa Rosalia
IRON OXIDE—2,400 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Hamburg
NIGERSEED—66 bgs, Germains, Hong Kong
PEAT LITER—1,000 bls, W R Grace & Co, Bremen
MOSS—200 bls, W R Grace & Co, Duivendijk, Bremen
2,500 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Duivendijk, Bremen
1,506 bls, John Schumacher Co, Duivendijk, Bremen
1,000 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Duivendijk, Bremen
1,600 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Duivendijk, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, Frasers Hardware Co, Duivendijk, Rotterdam
POLLACK LIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products, Otaru
50 dms, H A Gregary Inc, Otaru
SHARK LIVER OIL—25 dms, Arista Oil Products, Otaru
SHELLAC—19 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros Inc, Hamburg
UREA—2,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer Co, Oslo
1,498 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester

Newport News

RAPESEED—220 bgs, Catz American, Rotterdam

Norfolk

BONEMEAL—882 bgs, Wessel Duval, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—700 bls, W M Stone & Co, Bremen
TRAGASOL—60 cks, Brown Bros, Liverpool

Philadelphia

ALCOHOL, STEARYL—260 bgs, Liverpool
ANTIMONY CONCENTRATES — 9,913 bgs, Lourenco Marques
OXIDE—1,760 bgs, Glasgow
ASBESTOS FIBRE—587 bgs, Durban
400 bgs, Phila National Bank, Capetown
763 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BONE—3,084 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Tangier
BONEMEAL—1,005 bgs, Phila National Bank, Buenos Aires
BONE PHOSPHATE—4,480 bgs, Avonmouth
CASTOR OIL—200 tons, Santos
CELESTITE—1,812 tons, Avonmouth
CLAY, BALL—1,441 tons, Avonmouth
COD OIL—100 dms, Whitman Walton, Bergen
CRYOLITE—600 tons, Penna Salt Mfg Co, Ivigtut
FISHMEAL—1,000 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Casablanca
GRAPHITE—300 bgs, Central Hanover Bank, Hamburg
GYPSUM—4,728 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LICORICE ROOT—4,120 bls, McCandless & Ford, Taranto
LIVERMEAL—3,700 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Bergen
MANGANESE ORE — 5,488 tons, E J Lavino, Takoradi
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
200 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Hamburg
700 bls, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—47,665 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
120,824 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
215,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
113,458 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
110,576 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
135,696 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
110,049 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
108,548 gals, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
100,000 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
114,463 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
302,211 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,625 bgs, Buenos Aires
SODIUM NITRATE—1,102 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
SUMAC LEAVES—199 bls, Central Hanover Bank, Palermo
350 bgs, F J Valentine Co, Palermo
UREA—8,800 bgs, Rohm & Hass, Heroya
WATTLE BARK—565 bls, Durban
EXTRACT — 1,627 bgs, Chase National Bank, Lourenco Marques
509 bgs, Bank of New York, Lourenco Marques

San Francisco

ASCORBIC ACID TABLETS—4 cs, Veltex Co, Hong Kong
CALCIUM NITRATE—1,900 tons, Wilson & G Meyer, Oslo
CARAWAYSEED—300 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
CHINA CLAY—16 bgs, Paper Makers Importing Co, Rotterdam
CODLIVER OIL—10 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Haugesund
COPRA—500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Siain
500 tons, American Trust Co, Iloilo
MEAL—409 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
LEAD CONCENTRATES—2,243 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Burnie
4,752 tons, E I duPont de Nemours, Botwood
ORE—17 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Burnie
PEATMOSS—225 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Rotterdam
2,000 bls, Pacific Wax & Trading Co, Rotterdam
300 bls, Atkins Kroll, Rotterdam
TUNGSTEN ORE—10 cs, J Loudon & Co, Yokohama
UREA—91 tons, Wilson & G Meyer, Oslo
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp

C.P. Hall Co. of Illinois Marketing Aconitic Acid

The C. P. Hall Company of Illinois, 5145 West 67th street, Chicago, has announced that it is offering aconitic acid for sale. A semi-commercial unit is in operation producing aconitic acid by a new patented process which derives aconitic acid from citric acid by a dehydrating reaction at the position of the double bond.

Aconitic acid, a tribasic acid and unsaturated, is said to be applicable in the preparation of esters, acid esters, normal and acid salts, amides and acid chlorides. According to Hall, the acid is also useful in preparing special synthetic resins, plasticizers and synthetic wetting agents.

Mountin in PHS Post

Dr. Joseph W. Mountin has been appointed chief of the bureau of states services of the United States Public Health Service. Dr. Mountin, who has been associate chief of the bureau since 1947, succeeds Dr. C. L. Williams, who has been chief for the last five years, and who retires from the service November 1.

Monoglycerides Data Available

"Monoglycerides Finding Wider Uses in Industry" is the title of a reprint of an article that is now available from the Glyco Products Company, 26 Court street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y. The article describes monoglycerides of the fatty acids such as stearic, oleic, lauric, ricinoleic, etc. Methods of manufacture are discussed. The varying compositions and physical properties which are possible are outlined and a specifications chart to illustrate this is included.

SOCMA Elects 1952 Nominating Committee

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association has elected its 1952 nominating committee. New members are:—C. Scott Althouse, Althouse Chemical Company; Godfrey W. Dyne, Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc.; Alden R. Loosli, American Cyanamid Company; Ira P. MacNair, MacNair-Dorland Company; Thomas H. Roberts, Arnold, Hoffman & Co., and William J. Weed, Niagara Alkali Company. Ambrose R. Chantler, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., chairman of last year's committee, will carry over as the seventh member of the new committee.

Mann Organizes Subsidiary

Mann Fine Chemicals, Inc., New York, has organized a subsidiary under the name of Mann Research Laboratories, Inc., to consolidate and extend research and production on amino acids and research chemicals. Mann Research will offer a complete line of natural and unnatural amino acids, polypeptides, pure crystalline enzymes, analytical enzymes and enzymes for special purposes, rare sugars, vitamins and a number of complex organic research chemicals. Production and research will be located in Passaic, N. J., and the sales offices will remain with Mann Fine Chemicals at 136 Liberty street, New York.

Steadman to Nat'l Research

Dr. Thomas R. Steadman has joined the petrochemicals research department of National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass. From 1941 until 1951 Dr. Steadman was employed as an organic chemist by B. F. Goodrich, Brecksville, Ohio. In his new position he will be supervising the organic chemistry phases of the research program undertaken jointly by National Research, Electric Bond & Share Company, and United Gas Corporation directed toward the development of new chemicals from natural gas.

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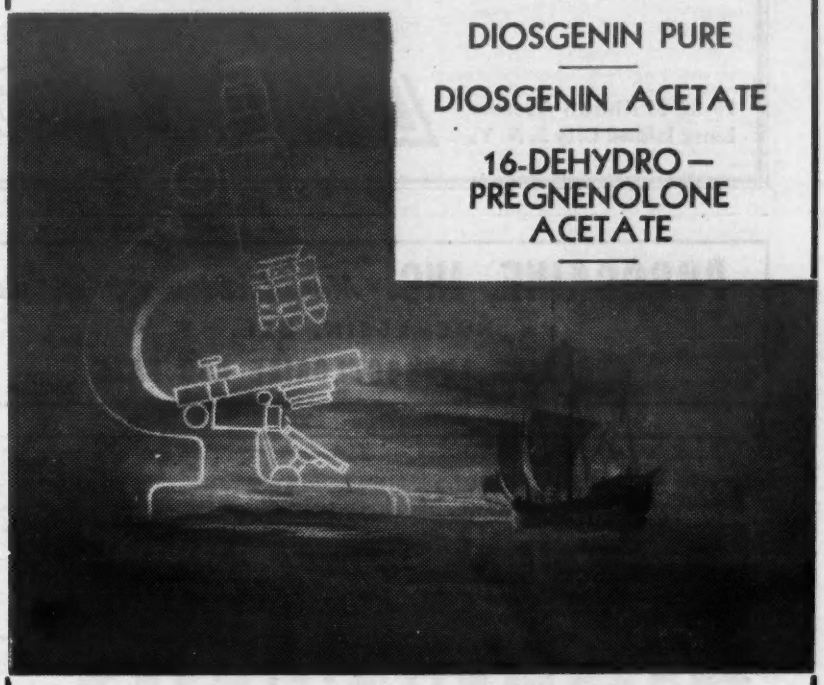
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Electroplating: acts as a brightening agent in heavy silver plating baths . . . potentially valuable in other plating.

Leather, Textile and Other Processing Industries: reducing agent in chrome tanning, in chrome color textile printing baths, in bleaching and softening wood for fabrication; an effective antichlor; insecticide and fungicide (U. S. Pat. 1,515,308); ingredient of fog screen (U. S. Pat. 1,358,084).

Technical Service: Experienced chemists are available to aid with your problems.

Prompt Delivery: Delivery made from stock . . . from single drums to carloads . . . crystals packed in 100 lb. fibre drums . . . solution in 50 lb. and 125 lb. carboys and 600 lb. lined drums.

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CCDA Reviews Book at Montreal Meeting

—Continued from page 5

be considered in selecting and continuously evaluating new product projects are many. He displayed a chart listing the following factors which have been indicated as important by many organizations:—

Sales Factors

I. Character of product and byproducts.
  1. Chemical properties.
  2. Physical properties.
  3. Specifications and impurities.
  4. Containers.
  5. Storage.
  6. Safety factors.
II. Market.
  1. Uses.
  2. Volume.
  3. Price range.
  4. Character, number, and location of customers.
III. Competing products.
  1. Properties and market.
  2. Manufacturers.
IV. Sales service.
V. Advertising.
VI. Legal requirements.
VII. Patents.
  1. Product patents.
  2. Use patents.
VIII. Trade marks.
IX. Tax, tariff, etc.
X. Possible future developments.

Production Factors

I. Raw materials.
  1. Cost (past, present, future).
  2. Extent and adequacy of present and future sources.
    a. Number of producers.
    b. Location of sources.
    c. Collection and transportation.
    d. Seasonal factors.
    e. Waste material.
  3. Specifications and character of impurities.
  4. Containers.
  5. Storage.
  6. Legal requirements.
  7. Patents.
    a. Manufacture.
    b. Use.
  8. Tax, tariff, etc.
  9. Safety factors.
  10. Possible future developments.
II. Process or operation.
  1. Basic character.
    a. Equilibrium (static or dynamic).
      1. Yields.
      2. Conversions.
      3. Material balances.
      4. Energy.
    b. Rates (time).
  2. Character of equipment.
  3. Labor requirements.
  4. Power requirements.
  5. Optimum production rate.
  6. Patents (manufacture).
  7. Legal production matters.
  8. Safety factors.
  9. Possible future developments.

Mr. Watt declared that new product ideas come into being for one of the following basic reasons:

1. They arise from a recognized need for a product or for a service that needs to be performed.

2. They arise because of a recognized ability to produce.

3. They are the outgrowth, sometimes incidental, of creative thinking.

4. They are the result of social pressure or legislation.

"Receiving ideas for new products entails a responsibility for doing something with them," Mr. Watt pointed out. "The final yield of profitable new additions, based on the number of suggestions, may be only one to 5 percent. Obviously, it is a case of a few to be chosen for ultimate commercialization, out of the many suggested. We must have the ideas coming, however, and it is encouraging to the individuals who make the suggestions to have an early and competent review of all proposals."

Mr. Coe went into great detail describing the activities of various research groups. He summarized the overall responsibilities of the research team as a whole by considering the results to be expected according to the following outline:—

1. Imaginative and skillful pure research program based on proper initial screening of projects.

2. Proper handling, screening, and justification for projects as they are advanced.

3. Prompt and accurate solution of technical problems from outside itself, which require technical answers:—(a) plant, process or product problems, and (b) applied research.

4. An awareness of broad trends in the chemical industry or in the principal consuming industries with a responsiveness to these trends without the necessity of direct management intervention.

5. A series of successful results properly distributed between: (a) Short term needs of applied and process research; (b) Longer and more involved accomplishments based on basic research; (c) Very long-range developments based on fundamental scientific undertakings and proper market studies to add new useful and profitable products to the company's business.

6. Company program guidance.

"The research team should not be a blushing violet," he said, "It should be a fruitful source of guidance for management and should be a powerful stimulus within the company for useful and profitable change."

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Government Economy

—Continued from page 38

Office, the Bureau of the Census, the Office of Business Economics, all the field offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and the Office of International Trade.

Aid to Europe

Last year the United States, through the Economic Cooperation Administration, provided western Europe with $374,000,000 for machinery and equipment to be used in constructing or rebuilding its plants and $817,000,000 for raw materials to be used in European industries—a total of $1,200,000,000. In connection with national defense during the past year there was committed $1,000,000,000 for defense plants and an additional $1,100,000,000 for defense supporting facilities in the United States. Here a possible alternative confronts us.

I am not undertaking in any one of these cases to suggest which of the contrasted appropriations is more important. The answer may be clear to you. It is clear that when we talk about economy and mean it, we are facing a very tough problem. We really must answer the question—"the sixty-four dollar question"—or shall I say the sixty-four billion dollar question—What do we eliminate?

It seems clear that the first thing required is a certain community of approach by the legislative and executive branches. There is, however, no reason to be discouraged, and if the American people mean business the savings can be accomplished.

Problem of Economy

The backbone of our capitalistic system is government credit. Lenin once said that the surest way to destroy a capitalist regime is to debauch its currency. That is still true. I do not suggest that we must at all times and under all circumstances belance the budget. The failure to recognize an emergency may be just as fatal as the failure to recognize the end of an emergency. We cannot avoid, however, the unpleasant task of self-discipline which is involved in meeting this problem of economy. There is a limit to what we can do. We should be making choices continually. Eventually we must make some drastic ones.

Steel Allotment Policy

-Continued from page 4

there was not much likelihood of increases in allotments of stainless steel, or in copper and aluminum, where the pinch is also great.

Another important topic discussed at length at the meeting of the Committee was the matter of sulphur and sulphuric acid. Like the members of the sulphuric acid industry advisory committee, which met with NPA the day before, the chemical industry advisory committee, which is the overall group that speaks for the chemical industry, also expressed considerable dissatisfaction with the proposed handling of the sulphur and sulphuric acid problems.

Committee members expressed resentment over the fact that the committee had not been consulted before the Defense Production Administration issued its program of cutting back uses of sulphur and the acid by 10 percent. Although NPA explained that the orders to implement the DPA program had not yet been issued and that the committee's recommendations would be considered, committee members nevertheless pointed out that the basic DPA program already had been determined.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

During the last week, an improvement in the demand for medicinal botanicals was seen by sellers, who were quite optimistic that this was the beginning of a better trend. Prices were, for the most part, steady. There were few actual changes, but observers felt that a generally better tone prevailed throughout the market. Most notable among the price adjustments was the advance in senega root in keeping stronger prices being maintained at the source of supply. On the other hand, ipecac root, which had been rather tight and expensive, showed a marked decline. Increased prices were also quoted for gelsenium, Jamaica ginger and kava kava roots and for ten other items including seeds and spices. Quotations were lower for blueflag, African ginger and hellebore roots as well as for six other materials. Based mainly on the stronger senega root prices, the index was advanced 0.7 point to 217.3.

In the spice market, trading was still spotty, although there were occasional spurts of activity. Buying was still limited to immediate needs, most consumers apparently tapping their large inventories wherever possible. The declining market and limitations imposed by price ceilings did much to discourage very large purchases. Dealers held adequate stocks of most items and had no trouble meeting all inquiries. However, the dock strike in New York has held up deliveries of recently imported materials and may cause a drain upon warehouse stocks, should it continue for any length of time.

Balsams

Copaiba—While some dealers waited for further easing at the origin before making sizable replacements, the spot market already showed signs of weakening. Stocks at the primary centers were reported to be large and shipping prices were said to be coming down. Prices on the local scene remained unchanged at $1.50 to $1.80 per pound.

Beans

Vanilla—The primary markets, particularly in Madagascar, have been reported to be firm, having been stabilized at the current level. Sellers on the spot market have stated that trading was fair and was on contract basis, for the most part. The demand was somewhat milder than it was several weeks ago, but it continued at a steady pace. Spot prices for all varieties remained unchanged. It has been confirmed, according to the trade, that the crop in Madagascar for the 1951-52 season would amount to between 200 and 250 tons.

Flowers

Chamomile—A shipment of 75 bags were reportedly detained as being filthy by the Food and Drug Administration. Spot stocks were adequate for the normal needs of consumers and prices remained stable.

Linden—According to a report originating in Turkey, that country's production of leaves and flowers was believed to average from 600 to 700 tons each year. Most of this total was said to be consumed at the point of origin because of the small foreign demand. In 1950, the United States took nearly 22 tons of the 24 tons exported. The previous year, Greece was the sole customer. Quotations on spot held at 34c. to 38½c. a pound. Without leaves, prices ranged from 40c. to 48c. a pound.

Gums

Aloe—Replacements, particularly those from Capetown, were said to be very difficult to come by. On spot, there were only small quantities to be found. Prices were firmly maintained. Cape prices ranged from 40c. to 45c. a pound, with powdered at 53c. to 54c. Curacao stood at 60c. to 65c. and the less troubled Socotrine could be had at 25c. to 35c. a pound.

Karaya — Supplies of this gum were more than sufficient to meet all requirements of consumers. However, the dull situation in the textile industry at present has resulted in a lack of demand for this item. Prices for all grades remained unchanged, but it was reported that some shading was being accomplished.

Locustbean—From all indications it would appear that this will continue to be a buyer's market. Supplies, both on spot and at the origin, were large and would continue to be so as long as the demand remained as small as it has been for the past few weeks. It was still possible to buy the gum at the low price of 32c. per pound in some quarters, while elsewhere quotations ranged to 39c. a pound.

Herbs and Leaves

Laurel—Turkish leaves, scheduled to arrive, were priced at 12c. to 12½c. per pound. A compilation of statistics in Turkey estimated production of this article at 250 tons annually. During 1950, the United States purchased 138 tons. It was said that production could be greatly increased, should the export demand warrant it. Portuguese leaves could be had at 10c. to 10½c. a pound and Greek material was available at 12c. to 12½c.

Marjoram—Sales were reported to be spotty, but there was some activity seen. Prices were steady for all types and supplies were adequate to meet all requirements.

Oregano—Italian herb was somewhat stronger with the minimum quotation at 18½c. per pound and ranging to 19c. Portuguese was steady at 16c. to 16½c. and Mexican was also unchanged at 14c. to 14½c. a pound. Sales were not large.

Sage—Only the Syrian variety showed any change in price on the spot market. It dropped ½c. per pound to a level of 13½c. to 14c. per pound. Good quantities were to be had wen needed. However, only occasional interest was shown by consumers.

Thyme—Both French and Spanish leaves remained steady in price. According to the trade, there was some activity in the market but it was only spotty.

Roots

Blueflag — A marked reduction was made in the price of this root last week. It moved down 10c. per pound to quotations of 50c. to 55c. per pound. Supplies were rather good at this time.

Echinacea—This was a very scarce item and quotations were nominal at 65c. per pound. Interest in the article, however, was limited.

Gelsenium—On the spot market, there was a slight advance in the price of this article. It was higher by 1c. per pound at

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Gelsenium root, 1c. per lb.
Ginger root, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Kava kava root, 3c. per lb.
Senega root, 10c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise seed, Chinese, star, 10c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, shorstick, ½c. per lb.
Honan, unscraped, broken, 3c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, ½c. per lb.
Indian, ½c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
West Indian, 3c. per lb.
Oregano, Italian, 4½c. per lb.
Poppy, Czech, ½c. per lb.
Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Polish, 1½c. per lb.
Turkish, 15c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Indian, hulled, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Blueflag root, 10c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, ½c. per lb.
Hellebore root, domestic, green, 5c. per lb.
Ipecac root, whole, 15c. per lb.
powdered, 15c. per lb.

Other Articles

Fenugreek, Moroccan, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Danish, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, hontaka, 1c. per lb.
white, 5c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, 1¼c. per lb.
Sage leaves, Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Madras, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Oct. 27, 1950
217.3	216.5	217.9	181.9	215.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Oct. 19

New York

Chamomile flowers, 75 bags: filthy.
Coriander seed, 1,027 bags: filthy.
Medicinals, 50 packages: labeling.
Psyllium husk, 463 bags: filthy.
Sarsaparilla root, 26 bales: moldy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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25c. to 26c. a pound. Stocks were limited but demand was only moderate.

Hellebore—The domestic green variety was more reasonably priced last week. It showed a decline of 5c. per pound, which placed the market at 60c. to 65c. a pound. Imported black and white root, both whole and powdered, were unchanged in price.

Ipecac—Recent replacements have made it possible for dealers to offer this formerly tight article at a much more reasonable price. Whole root was available at $6.85 to $7 per pound, a decline of 15c. a pound. The powdered form was decreased by a like amount to $7.10 to $7.25 a pound.

Kava Kava—This root was a bit higher on spot last week, indicating strength at the origin. It was quoted between 28c. and 30c. a pound, a rise of 3c. from the previous price level.

Sarsaparilla—Some 26 bales of this material were detained by the Food and Drug Administration as being moldy. Quotations for all varieties were steady on the spot market.

Senega—Recent quotations received from the primary market have been quite high. As a result, the spot market has reflected this strength with an advance of 10c. per pound. Thus, the material was quoted at $2.20 to $2.40 per pound.

Turmeric—Except for Madras, which dropped ½c. per pound range at 13½c. to 14c. per pound, these materials remained steady in price and readily available. Buying was moderate.

Seeds

Anise—Quite as might be expected, with the source of supply cut off, Chinese star seed was higher by 5c. per pound on spot last week. It could be had at 50c. to 55c. per pound. Both Czechoslovakian and Spanish seed could be had at steady prices, the former at 15c. to 16c. per pound and the latter at 16c. to 16½c. a pound. According to a report from Turkey, production of seeds in that country amounted to between 1,000 to 1,200 tons during 1950. It was estimated that the 1951 collection would reach 1,500 to 1,700 tons. Of this, the Turkish State Monopolies was expected to purchase 20 to 25 percent for the flavoring of "raki." A study of exports showed that 16 tons were shipped in 1948, 174 tons in 1949 and 612 tons in 1950. In 1950 Austria bought 151 tons and the United States 149 tons. According to statistics, that was the first year in which the United States purchased seeds from Turkey.

Caraway—Dutch seeds have strengthened to a marked extent at the origin with the result that the spot market has advanced. It has advanced from ¼c. to 1½c. per pound, making for a range of 12¾c. to 14c. per pound.

Celery—A good deal of strength has been exhibited by both French and Indian seeds. The former was quoted between 35c. and 35½c. per pound. The latter was offered at 30c. to 31c. a pound.

Cumin—Iranian and Indian seeds were slightly higher last week. Both were offered at 21½c. to 22c. per pound. Moroccan was unchanged at 22c. to 22½c. a pound. According to a report from Turkey, exports from that country have increased greatly in the past few years. In 1948 there were 75 tons shipped. This was increased to 107 tons and 1949 and to 405 tons in 1950. The heaviest purchaser in 1950 was France, taking 208 tons, while the United States accounted for 19 tons. This was the first shipment to this country since 1946.

Fenugreek—Moroccan was lower by 1c. per pound last week at 6c. to 6½c. per pound. On the other hand Tunisian held unchanged at 6½c. to 7c. a pound.

Mustard—New crop Danish seeds have begun to arrive and were reported to be fairly good. Prices were said to be favorable. This has been reflected in the spot market where quotations dropped ½c. per pounds to 13½c. to 14c. per pound. Dutch seeds were unsettled at the source and were priced at 14½c. to 15c. a pound on spot. All domestic varieties were unchanged in price.

Poppy—Dutch material was found to be somewhat firmer at the origin and the spot market moved higher in sympathy. It was up ½c. a pound at 18c. to 18½c. a pound. Advances were also reported in Czechoslovakian seeds at 16½c. to 17c., Polish at 16½c. to 17c. and Turkish at 15c. to 15½c. a pound. A slight reduction was made in Argentine seeds, placing them at 14c. to 14½c. a pound.

Psyllium—Prices were steady on the spot market and buying interest only mild. A shipment of some 463 bags were reportedly detained by the Food and Drug Administration, it having been found to be in a filthy state.

Sesame—White hulled Indian seeds were up ½c. per pound last week, making for a spot market of 24c. to 24½c. per pound. Natural seeds were unchanged at 18c. to 18½c. a pound. Nicaraguan seeds were also steady in price.

Spices

Cassia—A slight advance was made in the spot price of Batavia shortstick, placing it at 15c. to 16c. per pound. Longstick and cuttings of the same origin were steady. It was reported that sales of these items were steady, and in the light of the small quantity of replacements presently coming to market, the reserve stocks have been steadily dwindling. Except for an advance of 3c. per pound in the quotation for unscraped broken spice to 25c. to 26c. a pound, Honans were steady. Inactivity was reported in the Saigon market, but there has been no weakening of the shipping price.

Cinnamon—Ceylon, No. 2 was higher by ½c. per pound last week. This made for a market of 27½c. to 28c. per pound. The market was found to be rather firm.

Ginger—Jamaica was stronger last week with both No. 2 and No. 3 showing an advance of 1c. per pound. This placed the former at 62c. to 63c. and the latter at 60c. to 61c. a pound. No. 1 remained firm at 63c. to 64c. a pound. African spice was lower by ½c. per pound on spot at 32c. to 32½c. a pound. Cochin and Nigerian were unchanged.

Mace—Much difficulty was said to be involved in obtaining new material, with the result that there has been some additional firmness in the spot pricing of the various types. Siauw, No. 1, was advanced 3c. to $1.12 to $1.15 a pound. It was reported that reserves were in fair condition.

Pepper—White pepper moved down still further last week, dropping to $2.45 to $2.50 per pound. Indications were seen of additional weakness in the future as material scheduled for arrival was placed at $2.40. For the most part, red pepper was steady in price. The only change on the spot market was a decline of 1c. per pound in hontaka, which could be held at 32c. to 33c. a pound.

Early in the week, black pepper was priced at $1.68 to $1.70 per pound on spot. The market was felt to be rather unpredictable, particularly due to the dock strikes which have tied up most of the New York shipping. However, a few good-sized shipments were recently received and, with the demand rather light, it was felt that supplies would continue to be plentiful, at least until the large potential demand materializes. It was reported that India has followed the spot market with easier prices, but shippers did not seem inclined to press sales. They have recently had some very prosperous times and were willing to hold back on offers as they tried to get the prices they wanted. However, all indications pointed to still more abundant crops in the next year. This fact, added to the recently reduced consumption in this country which would make it probable that there will be a sizable carryover, would seem to point toward a buyer's market with less independence on the part of shippers in the future.

On Friday, prices for black pepper were as follows:—Spot, ex whse., $1.66 per pound; November delivery, $1.62; December delivery, $1.57; December shipment, $1.50; January shipment, $1.47; March shipment, $1.45.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Only moderate activity was reported in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market last week. Sales were generally small and appeared to account for only the immediately needs of consumers. Nowhere in the market did buyers seem to be building inventories. Pricewise, the market was characterized by a softening tone, with the exception of a few tight articles such as bergamot, spearmint, clove and lime oils, which remained high and gave indication of moving still higher. There were, however, no actual price advances reported last week. Reductions were made by individual suppliers in four items, including Formosan citronella, lavandin, rosemary and sandalwood oils. A decline of 1.2 points occurred in the price index. This placed it at 219.3.

While citronella oil continued to be extremely weak, there were indications that a turning point has been reached and that prices may soon stabilize. There have been no recent offers from Ceylon and few from Formosa. A series of earthquakes on that island last week may help to strengthen the market. Lavender and lavandin oils were rather easy and quite favorable to buyers. Recent bids from the origin would make possible further reductions in the spot quotations.

Among the domestic items, most were in a comfortable position. Californian orange oil was readily available at recently reduced levels. Wormseed oil was said to be plentiful with shippers looking for business, while buyers were holding off awaiting further reductions. Peppermint oil was steady to easy, but spearmint oil promised to continue strong for the remainder of the year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Citronella oil, Java-type, 5c. per lb.
Lavandin oil, 25c. per lb.
Rosemary oil, USP, 10c. per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Oct. 27, 1950
219.3	220.5	222.6	132.7	199.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Amyris—Little interest was shown in this West Indian oil and prices stood at $1.65 to $2 per pound. Most offers were made near the top of the range. Those dealers who held stocks had enough to meet all inquiries and showed little concern for the situation at the origin. It would appear, however, that replacements would be available if needed.

Anise—The situation surrounding this oil was at a virtual standstill. In some quarters it was still offered at $1.75 per pound. More generally, however, quotations were 10c. to 20c. higher. There was no great rush to buy the oil, despite the fact that this is customarily the heavy consuming season and there was little hope for new material from abroad.

Bay—There was virtually no call for these oils, according to dealers. Supplies were small at this time and it was believed that the recent hurricane in the West Indies may have done some damage to the growing areas. However, the lack of demand has lessened the immediate concern for replacements.

Bergamot—There was much speculation as to the price this material might reach. The recent offer from Italy was quite a bit higher and would make it almost impossible for prices to stay at the present level of $15 per pound.

Bois de Rose—On spot, this remained extremely stable. Prices ranged from $4.45 to $4.75 per pound, with most offers standing at $4.50. The cost of replacement in Brazil was steady because of the price floor in effect and it was felt that the market could not change to any noticeable degree. Stocks, which were built up several months ago, continued to be ample to meet all requirements.

Cananga—After months of scarcity and high prices, it was reported that this material was weakening a bit at the origin. Some dealers felt that prices were still far too high, being almost twice as high as they were a yea. ago. On spot, the range of quotations narrowed a bit, placing the native material at $9 to $11.15 a pound and the rectified item at $9.50 to $13.15. It was still quite limited in supply.

Cassia—In some quarters there were still some limited stocks of this Chinese oil at the steady price of $5 per pound. Dealers were willing to sell the material, although there was little chance for replacements. There was not the active interest in the material as might be expected.

Cedarwood—There was no problem involved in getting this oil. Production has been maintained at a good rate and prices were steady. On spot it was possible to obtain the oil at 55c. per pound in drums. In cans it ranged to 65c. a pound.

Celeryseed—It was said that seed prices were priced higher at the origin, but the oil prices have been held in check by ceilings. There were adequate stocks of oil to be had when desired. However, there was only small interest shown by consumers.

Citronella—Formosan oil was quoted still lower last week, reaching the new minimum of 85c. per pound. Reports of earthquakes on the island of Formosa have caused observers in the trade to speculate on the effects upon the oil market. Thus far, there has been no news. Guatemalan oil has reflected the weakness of competitive varieties in some quarters, and could be had at fairly reasonable prices. There has been no news concerning the Ceylon variety. No offers have come from the source in recent weeks. On spot it was still fairly plentiful at prices of $1.35 to $2.40 a pound.

Clove—The oil continued to be scarce with little chance of replacements coming from abroad. Spice prices have held firm at an extremely high level and production of oil has been curtailed for the most part. On spot one dealer could offer limited quantities at $3.35 per pound, although the market stood more generally at $3.65 to $4 per pound.

Coriander—Supplies were limited on this Russian article and offers from the origin were most uncertain, but there seemed to be enough available on spot to meet the small demand. Prices have been steady for many months, ranging from $25 to $32.50 per pound.

Eucalyptus—In general, supplies were rather good on spot and prices held at the unchanged range of $1.15 to $1.40 per pound for the 70-75 percent grade and $1.25 to $1.55 for the 80-85 percent item. Reports from the important sources have indicated that replacements would be hard to get, but the slow buying has lessened that problem.

Lavandin—Easier shipping prices quoted in France have made possible a reduction of 25c. per pound in the spot market. This made for a range of $3.25 to $5 per pound. Stocks were large and replacements readily available.

Lavender—Some observers reported these materials to be declining at the origin. This has been reflected in some quarters on the local market. However, the range of quotations for all grades remained unchanged. Supplies both abroad and here were ample. Spike was in plentiful supply and was priced at the stable range of $2.25 to $3.25 a pound.

Lemon—There were indications of strength in the Californian oil market, but with the demand now much decreased from the hectic summer season, there was no great problem involved. Prices remained at $4.85 to $5 per pound, depending upon producer. No new developments were reported in the Messina oil market. Prices continued at the recently reduced level of $3.65 to $8.20 a pound.

Lemongrass—Offers have been coming to the spot market at a fairly good rate and the market has become somewhat easier, although prices were held at a steady level. Most quotations were made at $3.50 per pound. Demand for the material has kept up rather well.

Lignaloe Wood—This was an exceptionally quiet market. There were limited stocks available on the spot market, but there was little call for it. With the Brazilian bois de rose oil readily available, consumers had little interest in this article.

Lime—This market has become extremely difficult. There was a very disappointing yield from both Mexico and the West Indies this year and it was expected that the oil would remain scarce for the next twelve months. Mexico has had much crop damage due to the black fly. It was reported that the Mexican government has sought assistance from the United States Department of Agriculture in its effort to fight this plague. It was also reported that a frost early in the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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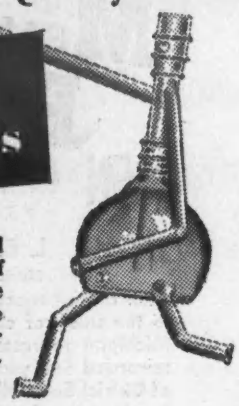

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year destroyed a great deal of the crop and may have done permanent harm to the trees. This will not be known until next year, however. In the West Indies, the recent hurricane did much destruction to the present crop. Thus it would appear that this will continue to be a troubled market with prices remaining very strong.

Nutmeg—No change was reported in the market. There were good quantities of East Indian oil readily available at the recently reduced level of $4.35 a pound. West Indian oil was offered by some suppliers at the steady range of $4 to $4.75 a pound.

Ocotea Cymbarum—There was an undertone of strength in this market as a result of the rigid enforcement of the price floor in Brazil. A few dealers continued to offer the oil at 75c. per pound, but in other quarters there has been some increase in the prices. Most generally, quotations were over 80c. a pound. The Japanese sassafras oil has become a bit easier and may help to keep this market from moving much higher, since the oils are interchangeable.

Orange—Most handlers have reduced prices of the Californian oil, however, the range of quotations continued unchanged at $2 to $2.75 per pound, according to brand. Supplies were quite comfortable and were expected to remain so for the rest of the year, since the demand has lessened. Floridian oil was somewhat stronger, although it, too, was in a much better position than was true several months ago. Prices for that oil stood at $2.35 to $2.75 a pound.

Peppermint—It has been reported that this material has been much weakened by the large yield in the country. The very successful crop has resulted in an abundance of oil available to the consumer. Some shading of prices was said to have occurred when actual orders were received.

Petitgrain—The market has become rather easy with supplies adequate to meet all requirements and replacements apparently readily available at favorable prices. The spot market displayed some softness with prices at $3.10 to $3.75 a pound.

Sandalwood—Several suppliers could offer this oil at slightly lower prices, primarily due to a small demand. This moved the minimum spot quotation down 25c. per pound to $11.50. Throughout the market, however, prices continued to range to a high of $14.75 a pound.

Spearmint—Extremely firm, this oil was very limited in supply at the recently advanced price level of $7.10 to $7.50 per pound. These prices were higher than they have been for the past three years. Observers in the trade speculated on the resistance consumers might show to these high prices.

Thyme—Stability was the feature of this market. Prices have been unchanged for some time, the red oil being offered between $1.95 and $3.75 a pound and the white variety at $2.25 to $4 a pound. Dealers reported new material to be readily available at the shipping centers when desired. The cost of replacement has been maintained by a price floor imposed by the Spanish government.

Vetiver—Although prices were still far above what might be considered normal, this oil has become a bit easier on spot. It was available in somewhat better volume and replacements were offered from time to time by the primary shippers. The Bourbon variety was priced between $25 and $32.50 a pound and the Haitian oil could be had at $22 to $26 a pound.

Wormseed—A softer tone was displayed by this material as more and more new crop oil became available. Prices ranged from a single offer at $7.25 to a high of $8.25 a pound. There was no difficulty in obtaining the material either on spot or in the country.

Wormwood—This was a rather steady market. Stocks were available both on spot and at the origin and prices were held at $6.60 to $7.50 per pound. Buying interest was not particularly active.

Ylang-Ylang—Continuing to be the tightest of the Bourbon oils, this material was available in very limited quantities only. The few handlers who held stocks priced them at $25 to $40 per pound for the extra grade. Regular grade oil was quoted between $18 and $30 per pound. Dealers were not too anxious to sell and some reserved their small stocks for their own formulations.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzyl Alcohol—While not overly abundant, this chemical was reported to be available in quantities adequate to meet the normal demand. In bulk, it was priced at 65c. per pound by producers. Lesser quantities ranged to 80c. per pound.

Eugenol—For the most part, production of this material has been curtailed. The cost of clove buds has risen far out of the reach of producers who were further limited by price ceilings. Limited quantities of material remain in the hands of suppliers who were reluctant to sell, except to regular consumers. Prices were largely nominal at $3.45 to $4.25 per pound.

Ionones—As more and more lemongrass oil became available to the market, these derivatives grew easier in supply. It was now possible to obtain good quantities from producers, although prices have been maintained at a fairly steady level. Alpha was priced between $8.15 to $11.50 per pound and beta ranged from $8.60 to $17.50 per pound.

Nerolin—Production has been kept up at a steady pace and supplies were adequate to meet the needs of consumers, although one major producer was not yet back in full production following the destruction of its plant several months ago. Quotations were unchanged at $2.25 to $2.65 per pound.

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Lead pigments advanced from .0090c. per pound to .0190c. per pound last week. This action followed immediately the government pricing authorities' approval of an increase, which, in turn, was prompted by the recent advance in the price of lead metal. Its effect was to boost the weekly price index 3.6 points, to a new figure of 216.4.

By week's end, some producers had moved up on zinc pigments, but the advance was not universal and, therefore, the low side of the price range continued on all except zinc borate, zinc dust and zinc sulphide. These three materials showed advances.

Red, vermilion, quicksilver, reflecting a decrease in the price of quicksilver, was reduced by 3c. per pound.

Dry colors continued in a good demand and supply held at high enough levels to take care of it. Earth colors were not moving as fast as they did at the peak several months ago, but the tone of the market was still healthy. Yellow oxide and synthetic reds were short but otherwise the supply was ample.

Synthetic resins showed no great change. The better tone continued and although sales were not up to the exceptionally high levels of six or eight months ago, they were better than they had been during the summer months. The raw materials picture was still affected by the shortages in phenol and phthalic anhydride and both were tending high on price.

Spottiness still existed in the demand for gums, although the demand was reported to be higher than it had been. The inquiry was said to be marked by a better tone. Supply here was high enough for the current demand, although it was said that if many consumers started replenishing inventories at the same time there might be something of a pinch.

Pricewise, there was no change in shellac. The market in Calcutta, however, was reported to be firming up a little. The demand on the American market was a little better than it had been, although it was still spotty. After reductions in the previous period, domestic and imported casein held to their former price levels.

Inventory regulations were expanded by the National Production Authority restricting several new items to a practical minimum working inventory. They included:—melamine resins and molding powder, phenolic resins and molding powder, polyethylene resins, polyvinyl acetate resins and copolymers, polyvinyl chloride resins and copolymers, resorcinol resins and adhesives, zinc dust and zinc oxide, graphite, mica and talc.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Lead, blue, basic sulphate, .0144c. per lb.
Red, .0180c. per lb.
White, basic carbonate, .0160c. per lb.
basic silicate, .0090c. per lb.
basic sulphate, .0144c. per lb.
Litharge, .0190c. per lb.
Orange, mineral, .0180c. per lb.
Rosin, gum.. Savannah, H, I, K, M, 8c. per 100 lbs.
WG, WW, X, 58c. per 100 lbs.
Zinc borate, 7/10c. per lb.
dust, 2c. per lb.
sulphide, 1 3/10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Red, vermilion, quicksilver, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Oct. 27, 1950
216.4	212.8	212.8	173.7	206.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Dry Colors—The good demand that had been evident for some time was still in effect last week and the supply continued at a high enough level to accommodate it without pinch.

Earth Colors—The demand was not up to the peaks of several months ago, but it was still continuing at a good level. Yellow oxide and synthetic reds were in a short position, but otherwise the supply was at high enough levels to accommodate the market without any difficulty.

Lead Pigments—Listings on the pigments moved upwards last week with government pricing authority approval. This was the long awaited government action that followed the recent increase in lead metal. Basic sulphate blue lead listings became .0144c. per pound higher. Red lead moved up .0180c. per pound. Basic carbonate white lead advanced by .0160c. per pound. The basic silicate was .0090c. higher and the basic sulphate climbed .0144c. Litharge took an upward turn of .0190c. per pound and orange mineral advanced by .0180c.

Red, Vermilion, Quicksilver—Reflecting a decrease in the price of quicksilver during the week, the material fell off by 3c. per pound. This made the new listing $3.88.

Zinc Pigments—Prices advanced in some quarters late last week, following approval by government pricing authorities, but in other sections they were not to advance until today. Therefore, the low side of most price listings continued, although there were new prices on the high side of the range. Exceptions were in zinc borate, which moved up 7/10c. a pound; zinc dust, which was 2c. higher, and zinc sulphide, which climbed 1 3/10c. per pound.

Synthetic Resins

The picture was without any great change from the previous week as far as the supply and demand were concerned. Business continued to show a better tone and, although material was not moving at as high a level as it had during the peaks of several months ago, it was moving better than it had during the summer months. Military purchasing is expected to increase sales further, it was said. The shortage in phenol and phthalic anhydride still prevailed and both were moving upwards on price.

Alkyl substituted phenols were among the items restricted to a practical minimum working inventory last week by the National Production Authority. The demand for alkyd resins continued to hold at a good level, although they were not particularly heavy on supply. The demand for maleics continued good and the supply was at a high enough level to handle it. Phenolics continued in a heavy demand and the pure phenolics were tight as far as availability was concerned and the modified phenolics were running about fair.

Natural Resins

A better tone to the inquiry was reported last week in the market for the gums. The demand was reported to be higher than it had been, although it was still characterized by spottiness. It was thought that because of the recent lack of any great interest in buying, the inventories in the hands of consumers are probably low at this time and will have to be replenished. Supply on this market was reported to be at a good level, although it was said that if a great many purchasers came into the market at once for replenishments, there might be something of a pinch. Importers were not having any trouble in obtaining sufficient materials from the source and the price structure there was reported to be holding steady.

Shellac—The market in Calcutta last week showed some evidence of firming up but this had no apparent effect on the market here. Prices held at their previously established levels. The demand was said to be showing a better tone although it was still a little spotty. One producer pointed out that although it was better than it had been recently, it was not up to the levels that could be expected at this season. Consumers were thought to be carrying only moderate inventories, after having worked them to a lower level recently, and this was one of the reasons for the improved inquiry.

Lacquer Materials

Citrates—The demand continued to hold up at about average levels last week. It was not especially heavy, but on the other hand it was not showing any weakness. There was reportedly enough of the material available to accommodate the inquiry. Acetyltributyl and tributyl were unchanged at 40½c. in carloads, 41½c. in less than carloads and 39c. in tanks. Acetyltriethyl and triethyl were also unchanged at 37½c. in carloads, 38½c. in less than carloads and 36c. in tanks.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Prices held for the domestic and imported materials last week, following reductions during the previous period. One importer of Argentine material stated that it felt the floor price in the Argentine would have to be reduced further if

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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sellers there are to attract any considerable interest on this market in face of the competition coming from other countries. The supply in the Argentine was not especially strong. Weather conditions there have had an adverse effect on the production and it was thought that the flush would probably be about a month late this year. French material, it was reported, was available at 27½c., duty paid. Stocks there are said to be not very large and the estimate was that any coming production would not be particularly large. Sales of the French material had been considerable recently and for that reason the inventories were low. Polish casein of good quality was reported to be available in large amounts at 28½c., duty paid. This was the first time that any sizable offering had been made by Poland in a long time. A price of 31¾c. to 32c. was heard for Danish material.

The market for domestic casein was pretty much without change as far as supply and demand were concerned. There had been reports recently that a better tone was apparent in the demand for the item. It was thought that this was a result of the fact that consumers had in recent months allowed their inventories to reach a low point. The thought was that they would be in the market now and in the immediate future for replenishments. Sufficient of the material was available to accommodate the current demand without any pinch.

Cobalt Organic Salts—There was still no word on what producers would be permitted to do with their prices of cobalt linoleate, naphthenate and resinate in light of the recent change permitted in the price of cobalt metal. It was understood that application had been made but Washington still had not made the producers' position clear. One source said it doubted that it would have any word from the pricing authorities immediately.

Lecithin—The price structure of this material continued to hold at unchanged levels during the past week. The item had been moving in good amounts for some time and there was no change apparent in that trend last week. Supply held at a high enough level to accommodate the market comfortably.

Synthetic Adhesives — Total consumption of various glues in the softwood plywood industry during August amounted to 9,263,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. This was well above the previous month's figure of 6,548,000 pounds. The breakdown showed that casein glue was consumed in the amount of 242,000 pounds in August as against 222,000 pounds in July. Soybean glue consumption amounted to 5,169,000 pounds in August, which was a considerable increase over the previous month's figure of 3,732,000 pounds. Urea resins glue consumption amounted to 296,000 pounds in August, which was higher than the previous month's figure of 252,000 pounds. Phenolic resins glue consumption in August stood at 2,982,000 pounds. In the previous month it was 1,997,000 pounds. The figure for "other" glues amounted to 574,000 pounds in August and 345,000 pounds in July.

Stocks on hand at the end of August amounted to 5,223,000 pounds as against 6,254,000 pounds at the end of July. Of this, casein glue stocks came to 274,000 at the end of August, compared to 250,000 at the end of July. Soybean glue stocks were 2,789,000 at the end of August and 3,412,000 at the end of July. Stocks of urea resins glue amounted to 96,000 pounds at the close of August as opposed to 242,000 at the comparable time in the previous month. Phenolic resins glue stocks were 1,563,000 at the close of August and 1,732,000 at the close of July. "Other" glue stocks amounted to 501,000 at the end of August and 618,000 at the end of the previous month.

Naval Stores

Production of crude gum in Greece in the second quarter of this year was 4,500 metric tons, or about 9,900,000 pounds, according to information from the Department of Commerce. This quantity

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Vita-Var Vice-President

Renshaw Smith, jr., who resigned recently as vice-president and director of trade sales of Devoe & Raynolds Company, has been appointed vice-president in charge of trade sales for the Vita-Var Corporation, Newark, N. J. Mr. Smith, who started in the paint industry thirty years ago, was associated with Devoe & Raynolds since 1924. He is a former president of both the New York and Boston Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Associations.

represents the total amount available for processing in the period, as there was no carryover from the first quarter. Approximately 3,400 tons of gum were processed in the second quarter, yielding 2,350 tons, or about 12,220 barrels of rosin and 196,450 United States gallons of turpentine.

September production at central gum stills was reported at 23,340 barrels of turpentine and 66,210 drums of rosin, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This was 5 percent less than production during September a year ago. For the first six months of this season (April-September) turpentine production at central gum stills was down about 17,000 barrels, or 9 percent. compared with the same period a year ago while the output of rosin was down 51,000 drums, or 10 percent. September production of wood turpentine was down slightly from last month and also September a year ago. Steam distilled wood rosin production was about 4,000 drums higher than for August but was about 2,000 drums less than for September last season.

On September 30, 1951, gum turpentine stocks at points covered by this report amounted to 56,230 barrels—an increase of about 9,000 barrels during the month. Included in this total are 13,961 barrels of gum turpentine stocks controlled by CCC on September 30. Wood turpentine stocks held at about the level of last month. Gum rosin stocks were reported at 426,820 drums with CCC controlling 297,864 drums of this total. Wood rosin stocks were reported at 129,810 drums, up 10,000 drums from a month ago.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended October 26 was as follows. (Under Savannah Exchange prices marked with an asterisk are actual sales prices of the week, others are last known prices):—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. whse. Friday	l.c.l., ex whse. Friday
B	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$10.00	$10.75
D	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	10.00	10.75
E	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	10.00	10.75
F	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	10.75
G	9.07	9.07	9.07	9.07	9.07	10.00	10.75
H	9.07	9.07	9.07	*9.15	9.15	10.00	10.75
I	9.07	9.07	9.07	*9.15	9.15	10.00	10.75
K	9.07	9.07	9.07	*9.15	9.15	10.00	10.75
M	9.07	9.07	9.07	*9.15	9.15	10.00	10.75
N	9.07	9.07	9.07	9.07	9.07	10.00	10.75
WG	9.07	9.07	9.07	*9.65	9.65	10.70	11.45
WW	9.07	9.07	9.07	*9.65	9.65	10.80	11.55
X	9.07	9.07	9.07	*9.65	9.65	10.80	11.55

Drums					
Sales	...	...	...	*83	...
Receipts	412	18	77	180	44
Shipments	...	...	...	...	511
Stocks	20,664	20,682	20,759	20,939	20,472

Gum Turpentine

New York, Fri., tankcars, f.o.b. gal. (7 lbs.). .88½
ret. dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. (7 lbs.). 1.00

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk— Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Sales, dms	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts, dms	370	6	456	526	237
Shipments, dms	327	38	2	77	317
Stocks, dms	13,655	12,628	14,077	14,526	14,446

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SEATTLE — Carl F. Miller & Co.
TORONTO, CAN. — A. S. Paterson

Johnson Sets Up Chemical Marketing Firm in Elizabeth

Harold M. Johnson has announced the formation of H. M. Johnson, Inc., at 272 North Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J. The new concern will specialize in all phases of marketing chemical raw materials to manufacturers of paints, varnishes, lacquers, printing inks and allied materials. The company will undertake marketing research projects, offer a complete advertising and sales promotion service and will do the actual selling on a national basis for certain firms while functioning for others as a manufacturer's agent in the New York area only.

Mr. Johnson began his career in the paint business with Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, N. J., spending two years in the varnish stacks, paste mixing and milling department before becoming chief chemist. Recognizing that synthetic resins could not attain general usage unless liquid driers with known active metal content were made generally available, he interested Nuodex Products Company in the idea in 1931, setting up that concern's selling organization. However, he did not become actively associated with Nuodex until 1939.

From 1931 to 1939, Mr. Johnson was active in the resins business with Beck-Koller (Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.) first as director of technical service and later as vice-president in charge of eastern sales. In 1939 he became vice-president in charge of sales of Nuodex Products, serving in that post for twelve years.

N.Y. Paint Technicians Slate Meeting November 8

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its next meeting November 8 at the Building Trades Employers' Association rooms, 2 Park avenue, New York. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m. On the program will be the induction of new officers for the 1951-52 term and a showing of the club's June outing moving picture films.

Ferro Assigns Two

The color division of Ferro Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, has named Bernard G. Murray sales representative in the New York territory. Mr. Murray's previous duties as head of inorganic colors sales in Chicago have been assumed by Henry W. Fishkin. Mr. Murray joined Ferro in 1943, while Mr. Fishkin has been with the concern for the past four years.

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C-D-I-C Paint Technicians Hear Talk on Castor Oil

T. C. Patton, of the Baker Castor Oil Company, discussed "Dehydrated Castor Oil:—Source, Production and Application in the Protective Coatings Industry" at the October 8 meeting of the Cincinnati, Dayton, Indianapolis and Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club, held at the Alms hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Patton pointed out that approximately 80 percent of all the castor beans produced come from Asia and South America, but that new plantings are being made successfully in the United States, particularly in the valleys of California, Texas, and the plain states. It requires different seeds in different localities, he said, but peculiar to this oil, its composition and qualities are the same, regardless of the type of seed planted. Mr. Patton noted that while dehydrated castor produces a very high grade of varnish, its supply today is limited due to the large quantities used by the government for military purposes.

L. A. Paint Technicians Elect 1951-52 Officers

The Los Angeles Paint and Varnish Production Club has elected the following officers for the 1951-52 term:— President, E. R. Hollinger, Sherwin-Williams Company; vice-president, Leo Forth, Jr., Burbank Chemical Company; treasurer, W. A. Gerhardt, Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., and secretary, G. W. Venatti.

Trade Briefs

Sillers Paint & Varnish Company has started construction on a new $400,000 paint plant in the Los Angeles, Calif., central manufacturing district.

Patterson Foundry & Machine Company, East Liverpool, Ohio, has developed a new, heavy-duty, continuous ball or tube mill for grinding operations.

Arthur Colton Company, 3426 East Lafayette street, Detroit 7, Mich., has issued specification sheets on its new line of tablet presses, mixers, tube fillers and combination closer and crimper. Copies may be obtained from the company.

Charles M. Jackson, head of the marine laboratory of Beckwith-Chandler Company, Newark, N. J., division of Devoe & Raynolds Company, has been honored by the Army for civilian service to the Department of the Army during World War II.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Oils and fats market became easier last week, while vegetable waxes were firmer, especially carnauba grades. Trading in oils and fats improved to some extent, but was still spotty. Cottonseed and corn oils were firm, while peanut and soybean oils were unsettled. Tallow and greases were lower, unsettling industrial animal oils, while edible grades were scarce and firm. Price index declined 1.5 points.

Increased production of peanut oil resulted in a decline of ½ cent per pound. Cottonseed and soybean oils also were lower, while corn oil was up fractionally. Copra broke $12½ per ton, causing coconut oil to drop 1¼ cents per pound. Babassu also was lower.

Linseed oil was reduced drastically, despite the advance of flaxseed due to wintry weather in the Northwest. Consuming interest in linseed oil continued slow. Tung oil was stronger and quotations were upped 1 cent per pound. Dehydrated castor oil was quotably unchanged, but firm and in limited supply.

Refined fish oils were inactive, but steady, with the strength of crude grades. Offers of tanked cod oil from Newfoundland were freer and available at lower prices, which failed to interest consumers.

Tallow and greases which were top-heavy, declined fractionally. Trading was fairly active for soapmakers account at the lower levels. Export business has been spotty, and was brought to a standstill by the dock strike.

Carnauba wax, was stronger and all grades were advanced several cents per pound on spot due to firmer Brazilian market. Consuming demand was slightly better, but still confined to immediate needs. Ouricury wax also was higher on spot and for shipment. Beeswax and candelilla waxes were unchanged, and well held.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carnauba wax, chalky, 3c. per lb.
crude, No. 3, 2c. per lb.
refined, 3c. per lb.
yellow, 5c. per lb.
Corn oil, ¼c. per lb.
Tung oil, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Babassu oil, ¾c. per lb.
Coconut oil, 1¼c. per lb.
Cod oil, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $12½ per ton.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
oil, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 7/10c. per lb.
fatty acid, 7/10c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¾c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.
oil, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Oct. 27, 1950
167.9	169.4	168.3	117.3	162.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures was more active last week. Market remained on a steady basis, despite lower crude oil. Price fluctuations were limited, backing and filling within narrow range. Hedging operations were liberal on the bulges and were offset by profit taking. Consuming demand for oil was moderate, chiefly for prompt delivery. Crude oil was inactive and off fractionally and offered at 14⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the southeast; 14¼c., Valley and 14c., Texas points.

Refined cottonseed oil consumption in September amounted to 1,524 tankcars, against 1,490 in August, and 1,836 in September 1950. Visible supply at the end of September was estimated at 7,743 tankcars, against 4,550 at the same time last year.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended October 26 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	358	17.00	16.63	17.00S
March	399	17.15	16.85	17.13S
May	824	17.26	16.92	17.25@17.26
July	271	17.07	16.93	17.26S
September	15	16.86	16.55	16.90@16.95
October	6	16.51	16.43	16.60@16.70

Total sales, 1,873 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Market quiet. Crude cottonseed oil offered at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, and Valley and Crude soybean oil was 13½c. bid. Cottonseed and soybean meals in urgent demand for nearby shipment. Cottonseed meal 41 percent, $83.50 per ton, sacked Memphis and $80.50 per ton, sacked Decatur. Cottonseed hulls about $22 per ton, Memphis and in good demand in the West.

Linseed Oil

Raw oil was reduced 7/10c. per pound, to 18.40c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3, despite a stronger flaxseed market due to cold weather in the northwest. Consuming inquiry continued quiet for forward delivery and demand was confined to withdrawal of oil against former contracts.

Minneapolis.—Raw linseed oil prices continued to fluctuate with the ups and downs of cash flaxseed. At week's end, raw oil in tanks was quoted around 17.5c. per pound, zone 1. Paint manufacturers made numerous inquiries on the price decline but, otherwise, there was little business accomplished. Shipments dropped off last week but they were expected to improve as some crushers reported a step-up in directions.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	7,320,000	9,420,000
Since Sept. 1	67,030,000	78,900,000

Flaxseed—Market was unsettled early in the week, but reacted higher at the close. Trading was active for spot and forward delivery.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed prices resumed their climb following another sharp drop early last week. The cash price of No. 1 seed hit a low of $4.08 a bushel, after receding from the preceding week's high of $4.27 a bushel. Near week's end, crushers were offering around $4.21 a bushel or more. Trading was fairly brisk in the futures market, also. Noted was a switch from the December future to the May, 1952, contract as the market appeared top heavy. May open interest climbed to well over a million bushels while December open interest started to level off. Purchases of flaxseed in the cash market last week totaled 137 cars, 13 trucklots and around 30,000 bushels of varied small lots. To-arrive bookings included: 94 cars, 9 trucklots and more than 351,000 bushels of varied broken lots. Actual receipts of flaxseed last week totaled 994 cars as compared with 1,019 cars in the previous week and 1,265 cars a year ago. Shipments totaled 73 cars as against 75 cars in the preceding week and 152 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1951-52	Receipts 1950-51	Shipments 1951-52	Shipments 1950-51
Past week	1,666,400	2,497,300	136,200	243,100
Since Sept. 1	11,246,400	12,501,000	1,457,100	1,541,900

Other Vegetable Oils

Babassu—Market was weaker with lower coconut oil. Trading was slow. Tankcars were quoted at 18¼c. per pound, New York basis.

Castor Dehydrated — Prices remained firm for all grades. Supplies were tight. Demand was moderate for prompt delivery.

Coconut—Cheaper copra weakened the oil and prices dropped 1¼c. per pound. Crude oil was quoted at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, and 14c. New York. Trading was reported slow.

Copra—Market was inactive and declined about $12½ per ton. Shipments were quoted at $185.00 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn — This market remained steady, with sales of crude reported at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was held at 18¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed, Refined—Business was reported slow. Tankcars were quoted at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Oiticica—Trading was reported quiet. Liquid was quoted at 25½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Drums ranged from 27c. to 27½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive—Business was confined to small lots for immediate delivery. Stocks on spot were liberal. Edible oil was quoted $2.25 per gallon, drums, duty paid, on spot for sizable lots and up to $2.40 for smaller quantities. Olive foots were inactive and nominal at 18c. to 18½c. per pound, drums, spot as to quantity.

Palm — African market was stronger and futures were advanced ¾c. per pound. February-March shipment was quoted at 16¾c. per pound, bulk, c.i.f. New York. Spot market was unchanged at 20c. per pound, drums.

Peanut—Market was off sharply under increased supplies and dropped ½c. per pound. Crude oil sold down to 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Government released larger quantities of peanuts to produce about 90 tankcars last week. Refined oil was easier at 18¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

The supply of peanuts held in commercial positions declined as the first month of the 1951-52 milling season ended, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Holdings of peanuts in off-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

farm positions on September 30 expressed in terms of farmers' stock equivalent totaled 207,000,000 pounds, shelled oil stock excepted. This compares with 246,000,000 pounds on hand last month and 196,000,000 pounds a year ago.

Rapeseed — Consuming inquiry continued quiet. Refined oil unchanged at 24c. per pound, tankcars, New York nearby and 22c. forward delivery.

Soybean—Crude oil was unsettled and off fractionally. Sales took place at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, October-December and at 14c. January-June. Domestic demand spotty, lacking volume. Export business was fairly active. Refined oil was lower at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Consumption of crude soybean oil totaled 2,762 tankcars in September against 3,277 in August and 2,670 in September of last year. Visible supply amounted to 2,226 tankcars at the end of September, compared with 1,304 a year ago.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended October 26 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	47	13.92	13.70	13.83@13.89
January	21	13.97	13.75	13.80@13.95
March	43	14.03	13.78	14.00@14.05
May	71	14.18	13.85	14.18S
July	92	14.15	13.85	14.18@14.20
September	2	13.90	13.80	13.90@14.10

Total sales, 276 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Moderate sales were up to 39c. per pound, tankcars, an advance of 1c. for the week. Supplies on spot were reported light and offers from the Argentine also was limited. Tankcars were quoted at 39c. per pound, New York, October-November delivery and 38¾c., December. Trading in domestic oil for forward delivery was reported fair, with sellers naming 38½c. to 39c., tankcars, f.o.b. mill, according to shipment.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oil Market

Los Angeles.—Weakness was noted in the edible oil market the past week with fractional decreases reported for most items. Ruling prices were as follows, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—

Castor, AA, 34¼c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, 40.60c. per pound; No. 3, 34c. per pound. Coconut, crude, 13½c. per pound; dehydrated, unbodied, 39.1c. per pound. Corn, crude, 15½c. per pound; refined, 19¼c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 14c. per pound, Texas; refined, 17.75c. per pound. Linseed, 18.20c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 15.75c. per pound, f.o.b. mill; refined, 19¼c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 35⅝c. per pound, midwest; refined 17c. per pound. Tung, 39c. per pound, New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Lack of business weakened the market and quotations declined ¼c. Moderate trading took place at lower levels. Choice white was reduced to 9½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 7¼c.; house, 7c. and brown, 5¾c., same basis.

Lard—Export business in refined lard was more active. Futures were irregular. Cash lard was off fractionally and nominal at 17c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Increased offerings created an easier tone and quotations declined ¼c. for all grades. Soapers purchased moderate quantities at the lower level. Fancy was moved at 9½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Export inquiry was reduced because of dock strike. Extra was quoted at 9¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and special, 8⅛c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Trading in animal oils was light, chiefly for actual requirements. Grease oils were easier, and more or less nominal, due to quiet demand. Oleo oil was scarce and firmly held. Oleo stearine was firm at the recent advance. Supplies also were reported limited. Trading in neatsfoot oil was dull, but prices remained steady with the high cost of neatsfoot stock.

Fish Oils

Cod—Offerings of tanked oil from Newfoundland were freer and quoted at 14½c. per pound, drums, New York delivery. Consuming inquiry was quiet. Recent business in European oil was transacted at 1c. per pound less.

Refined Fish—Trading was reported light, mainly for immediate needs. Refined oil was unchanged and steady. Light pressed oil was quoted at 16½c. per pound, tankcars and alkali refined at 18c., New York basis. Inquiry for crude oil has slackened and quotations were unchanged and well held. Crude menhaden was quoted at 12c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore and sardine, 13c. to 13½c., tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast.

Los Angeles.—Crude sardine oil supplies are light with last trading at 13c. per pound. Offerings are now on the market at 14c. per pound with no buying interest. Landing receipts since the recent light-of-the-moon period have averaged out a little more than 2,000 tons per night, considerably below expectations at the beginning of the season and also trailing substantially behind last year's totals for the same period. Little or no trading was reported in fish oils the past week. Tuna oil quotations are nominal at 9½c.-10c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro.

Fatty Acids

Prices were unchanged and generally steady for all varieties. Red oil and stearic acid were in moderate request for prompt requirements. Trading in vegetable fatty acids was quiet, except soybean which was moving in good volume.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—During the past week there was a scramble for meal from domestic sources. The October squeeze has been well dissipated, but a heavy demand exists for November shipment, particularly from cattle feeders. Forty-one percent loose slab cake was quoted at $75 f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points for November shipment. Forty-one percent sacked meal was offered $82 Memphis; $78 Alabama; $78 to $80 Georgia; $75 basis South Carolina and North Carolina mills for November and December shipment. Supplies are still tight.

Linseed Meal—Market strong. Supplies scarce. Crushers sold up for October and early November. Prices firm at ceilings.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal quotations were at temporary individual crusher ceilings of $64.50-$65.50 on extracted meal and $66-$66.50 on expeller meal, per ton, bulk, f.o.b., Minneapolis, as flaxseed costs continued high. Most crushers were out of the linseed meal market for October and early November delivery. There was resale extracted meal offered at around $67.50 per ton, bulk. No expeller meal was available for October shipment. Shipping directions against maturing contracts were good.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	16,260,000	20,240,000
Since Sept. 1	113,620,000	144,760,000

Peanut Meal—An unusually heavy release of new crop peanuts for crushing purposes threatened to weaken the market, but offers of meal were readily absorbed. Forty-five percent old process meal was quoted nominally at $83 to $84 per ton, f.o.b. Georgia mills for November shipment and solvent meal at $80 per ton, Alabama mills.

Soybean Meal—It was extremely difficult to secure offerings of meal for November shipment from any section of the country. Market was strong at $74 per ton bulk basis Decatur, with buying interest active. A trend toward purchasing December meal, coupled with November, is now being established, because buyers

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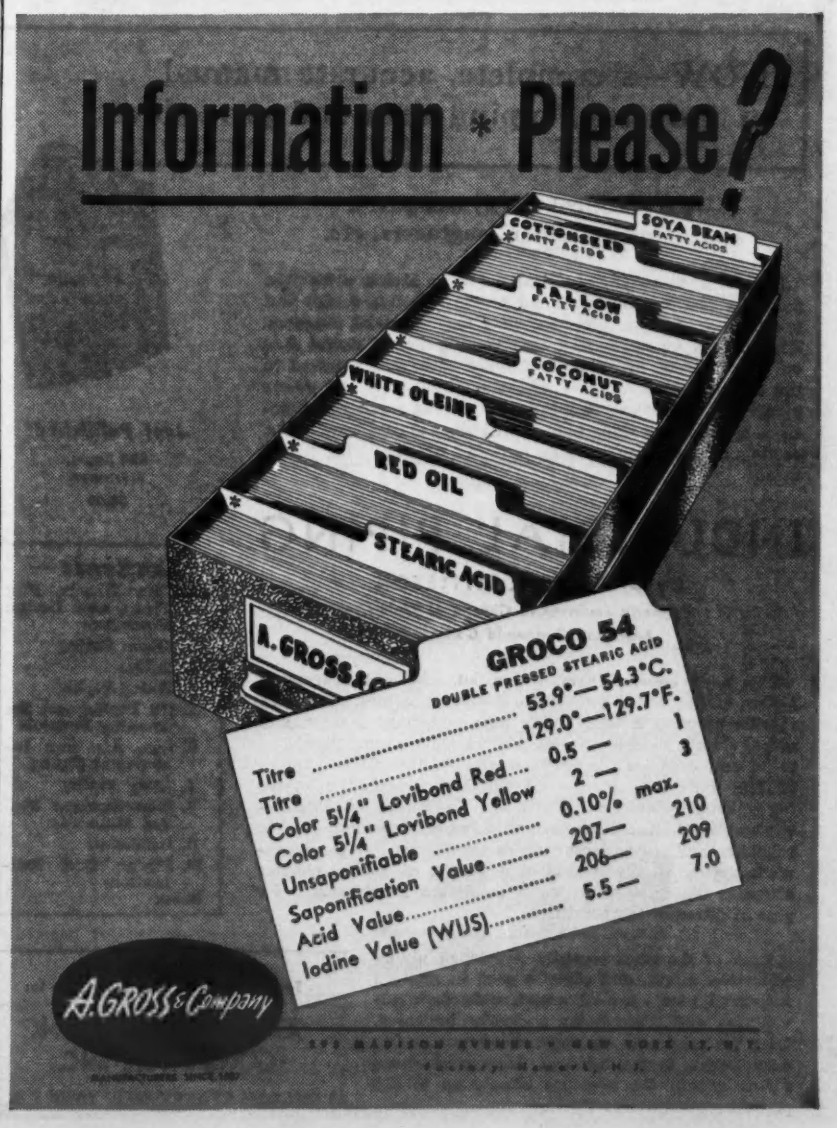

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need November and are unable to obtain that position without taking December as well.

Waxes

Beeswax—Refined grades were reported in fair request. Prices were steady, reflecting the firmer tone in crude grades.

Candelilla—Prices were unchanged and firm. Crude was quoted at 75c. to 77c. per pound, and refined, 78c. to 80c., depending upon quantity.

Carnauba—Trend of prices continued upwards, advancing 2c. to 5c. per pound upon grade, on spot, reflecting a strong Brazilian market. Offers for shipment were scarce and firmly maintained at higher prices. No. 3 crude was raised to $1.05 to $1.07 per pound and refined to $1.12 to $1.14, according to quantity. Supplies of yellow were light and advanced 5c. per pound. No. 1 yellow was quoted at $1.25 to $1.27 per pound and No. 2, $1.23 to $1.25 per pound. Chalky was firmer at $1.03 per pound and No. 2 north country at $1.12 to $1.14 per pound, as to seller.

Ouricury—This market also was firmer with carnauba, advancing 1c. to 2c. per pound, as to seller. Offers for shipment from Brazil were higher. Refined was quoted at 83c. to 85c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Uruguay Lifts Export Curbs from Oleostearin

The Uruguayan Government, by decree dated September 20, 1951, has declared the free exportation of oleostearin, since production and stocks now exceed domestic consumption requirements, reports Dale E. Farringer, agricultural attache, American embassy, Montevideo. Before this decree shippers were required to obtain export permits prior to shipment.

Exports of oleostearin through August, 1951, totaled only 88 short tons, compared with 1,148 tons during 1950. The principal recipient in 1951 was the United Kingdom while Eire, Colombia, and France received the greater part of the 1950 exports.

Johnson & Johnson Elects Two

John F. Kiley, general line sales manager, and Edward G. Gerbic, director of merchandising, have been elected vice-presidents of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J. Both men are on the company's management board.

Argentine Flaxseed Planting Reported Down 30 Percent

The area planted to flaxseed in Argentina in 1951-52 appears to be no more than 1,900,000 acres, a 30 percent reduction from last year, reports C. A. Boonstra, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. Severe drought in the provinces of Cordoba and Santa Fe, the principal flaxseed area, prevented many of the growers from preparing the soil for seeding. In southern Buenos Aires Province, a secondary flaxseed area, there is a possible small increase from last season in the plantings just now being finished, but this offsets only a little of the loss in the principal northern zone.

Germination and early growth was poor throughout the drought region, leading to expectations for heavy abandonment and low yields. The crop probably will be the smallest since Argentina became an important producer.

Very little sunflower seed has yet been planted. Growers apparently hope to plant a record acreage, possibly near 5,000,000 acres, partly as a substitute for reduced seedings of small grains and flaxseed. The peanut area is experiencing severe drought and no peanuts had been planted as of early October. Production and prices last year were satisfactory and growers are anxious to plant if weather permits. If conditions improve by the end of October, sowings may approach 300,000 acres, slightly above last year. If weather does not improve, the sowings may be very small.

Cotton growers evidently desire to increase plantings considerably as a result of the highly profitable prices paid in the domestic market. However, observers believe that shortages of labor and machinery will limit the planted area to 1,300,000 acres, about 4 percent more than last season. Rapeseed has virtually disappeared as a planted crop. The annual production comes mostly from cleaning of grains and field seeds. The tung crop to be harvested next year is expected to be small because recent frosts destroyed much of the bloom.

Trade Briefs

Sulphur importation into Switzerland has been placed under government control.

Darwin C. Hand has been elected a vice-president of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company.

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1—8' x 12' ALL STAINLESS STEEL Feinc Rotary Continuous Vacuum Filter, string discharge, with blankets and STAINLESS STEEL trough, repulper, receivers, vacuum pump, motors, reducers, etc. ETAO #387.
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65—Aluminum & Stainless Steel, 20 gal. to 150 gal.
1—500 gal., open.
2—750 gal.
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1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Steel Tank, 67,500 gals.
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1—Sweetland Filter, No. 5, 15 leaves.
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Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

areas of shortage are in prospect. The development of these pools of unemployment in a period of high economic activity and expanding job opportunities is a matter of concern to both government and private organizations. It signals the need for wider distribution of defense-connected job opportunities on a geographic basis.

Reports indicate that in a few areas which have recently suffered layoffs due to material shortages or declining consumer demand, significant increases in defense employment are in the offing. In others, notably Detroit, unemployment is still trending upward because of scarcity of materials for automobile production and the fact that defense-connected job opportunities are not developing at a rate sufficient to offset materials cutback layoffs.

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Address communications to M. J. Longbons, Manager, Oil Sales Division, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill. Replies confidential.

Advertising Index

Aceto Chemical Co., Inc. 82
Acme Steel Drum Co. 13
Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp. 84
Albemarle Paper Mfg. Co. 74
Allaire-Woodward, Inc. 66
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp. 74
American Agricultural Chemical Co. 1
American British Chem. Supplies, Inc. 61
American Cyanamid Co., Industrial Chemicals Div. 44
American Firstoline Corp. 41
American Key Products, Inc. 47
American Mineral Spirits Co. 50
American Potash & Chemical [illegible] 59
Angus, W. W., Inc. [illegible]
Arthur Process Equipment [illegible]

Baird, J. M., Co., Inc. [illegible]
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. [illegible]
Barada & Page, Inc. 42
Barcan, Irving, Co. 81
Barclay Chemical Co. 45, 82
Barrett Division 48, 52
Belgameric, Inc. 44
Bemis Bro. Bag Co. 47
Better Finishes & Coatings, Inc. 46
Birch Products Corp. 54
Bowman, Charles, & Co. 58
Brill Equipment Co. 80
Brode Corp., The 77
Browning, F. M., Co. 46

Calco Chemical Division 27
Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange, Products Dept. 26
Canton Containers, Inc. 51
Capital City Products Co. 77
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., Div., Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. 60
Celanese Corp. of America, Chemical Div. 20, 84
Chemical & Process Machinery Co. 81
Chemical Service Corp. 82
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc. 84
Chemo-Puro Mfg. Corp. 64
Church & Dwight Co., Inc. 41
Cleveland Steel Barrel Co. 51
Coleman & Bell Co. 58
Colton Chemical Co. 72
Columbia Southern Chemical Corp. 19, 41
Concord Chemical Co. 10
Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. 33
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 79
Consulting Chemists and Engineers. 65
Coupe, Robert A. 44
Crosby Chemicals, Inc. 72

DeBear, Inc. 74
Diamond Alkali Co. 1
Dickerson Company 48
Diehl, Wm., & Co. 77
Dodge & Olcott, Inc. 70
Doggett, Stanley, Inc. 72
Dow Chemical Co. 17
Duff Chemical Co., Inc. 42
Dura Commodities Corp. 76

Edwal Laboratories 64
Emsco Equipment Co. 81
Elbert & Co., Inc. 36
Enco Chemical Corp. 24, 61
Enjay Company, Inc. 51
Equipment Clearing House, Inc. 81

Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc. 68
Ferro Chemical Corp. 72
Fezandie & Sperrle 46
Fine Chemical Co. 42
Fine Organics, Inc. 84
First Machinery Corp. 28a, 28b, 80
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. 69
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. 69
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills [illegible]

[illegible] 78
General Color Company 75
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 54
Gross, A., & Co. 77
Gruman, J. B., Co. 63

Hall, The C. P. Co. 78
Hardesty, W. C., Co. 76
Harshaw Chemical Co. 22
Heat and Power Co., Inc. 79
Hercules Powder Co. 74
Heyden Chemical Corp. 57
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. 2
Hopkins, J. L., & Co. 67
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 69

Indoil Chemical Co. 73
Industrial Raw Materials Corp. 51
Inland Alkaloid Company 58
Inland Steel Company 53
Internatio-Rotterdam, Inc. 76, 83
International Wax Refining Corp. 77

Jefferson Chemical Co. 25
Jones & Laughlin Steel Barrel Co. 43

Kelco Company 67
Kolker Chemical Works, Inc. 48
Koppers Company, Inc. 53

Laboratory Reagents Co., Inc. 60
Lawler Company 81
Lemke, B. L., & Co., Inc. 60
Leonhard, Theodor, Wax Co., Inc. 77
Lever Brothers Company 58
Liquid Carbonic Corp. 15
Loeb, H., & Son 81
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. 81
Loughlin, William C., & Co. 75
Lucidol Corp. 60
Lueders, George, & Co. 69

Machinery & Equipment Corp. 81
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 69
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. 72
Marine Magnesium Products Corp. 56
Marshall Railway Equipment Corp. 81
Martin Chemical Corp. 54

Maxter Metals Corp. 44
McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. 49
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. 57
Meer Corporation 68
Michigan Chemical Corp. 60
Miel, George A., Co., Inc. 76
Monsanto Chemical Co. 21
Mutual Chemical Co. of America 32

National Alfalfa Dehydrating & Milling Co. 56
National Rosin Oil Products, Inc. 72
Natural Products Refining Co. 47
Neuberg, William D., Co. 42
Neville Company 71
[illegible] 13

[illegible]

Pennick, S. B., & Co. [illegible]
Pennsylvania Industrial Chem. Corp. 71
Pennsylvania Refining Company 51
Perry Equipment Corp. 81
Peters, L. D., & Sons 45
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 39
Phelps Dodge Refining Corp. 16
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 40
Philipp Brothers, Inc. 40
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. 49
Polak & Schwarz, Inc. 70
Polak's Frutal Works. 70
Potash Co. of America 49
Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co., Inc. 56
Prior Chemical Corp. 1
Procter & Gamble 58
Publicker Industries, Inc. 1, 11
Purocaine, Inc. 64

Queen Chemical Co. 82

Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 44
Reinhart Chemical Corp. 54
Reinhart, Paul, Co., Inc. 77
Richmond Chemical Co. 58
Richter, Gedeon, Pharmaceutical Prods., Inc. 63
Rosenthal Bercow Co., Inc. 84
Roure-DuPont, Inc. 70
Rufert Chemical Co. 77

Saman, Jules, Laboratories 70
Savo Chemical Co. 44, 46
Schering Corporation 35
Schmitz Schoenewaldt Turner Co. 37
Schuylkill Chemical Co. 60
Seldner & Enequist, Inc. 46
Sergeant, E. M., Pulp & Chemical Co. 45
Shamrock Chemicals Corp. 68
Sharples Chemicals Inc. 84
Shell Chemical Corp. 23
Shell Oil Co., Inc. 50
Siegel Chemical Co., Inc. 45
Smith Chemical & Color Co., Inc. 73
Snell, Foster D., Inc. 45
Solvay Sales Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 31
Sonneborn, L., Sons, Inc. 28
Spencer Chemical Co. 44
Staley, A. E. Mfg. Co. 63, 82

Stauffer Chemical Co. 43
Stein Equipment Co. 81
Sterwin Chemicals, Inc. 68
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. 77
Sumner Chemical Co., Inc. 63

Tamms Industries, Inc. 75
Tar Residuals, Inc. 54
Tennessee Eastman Company 29
Tennessee Products & Chemical Corp. 12
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co. 45
Thurston & Braidich 66
Tombarel Products Corp. 70
Truland Chemical & Engineering Co. 82
[illegible] Joseph, & Co. 45

[illegible] bide & [illegible] 50
[illegible] 79
[illegible] 48
Universal [illegible] 51

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. 70

Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc. 76
Wilson-Martin Div. 76
Wirz, A. H., Inc. 72
Witco Chemical Company 14
Woburn Chemical Corp. (N. J.) 6
Wyandotte Chemicals Corp. 30

Ziegler, G. S., & Co. 74
Zinsser & Co. Inc. 46

P.A.'s-Eye View

—Continued from page 5

lead and zinc and allied products. Otherwise, prices tended to strengthen and level out. Reported up were acids, some chemicals, food stuffs, office furniture, grinding wheels, lead, machine tools, mercury, vegetable oils, phenol, rosin, steel items, turpentine, zinc. On the down side were abrasives, containers, sugar, glycerine, hair felt, box lumber, fabricated parts, paper products, scrap paper, silver, cotton products, twine.

Canada

Canadian purchasing agents report production is higher than in the United States. Back orders are holding even, with many more price increases. Inventories are on the rise. Employment is up. Buying policy is of a little longer range than in the United States. Banking and credit restrictions, with increased taxes, are reported slowing up retail buying and home building. Over-all business is good. Defense spending is not a current factor but is expected to increase in the near future.

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